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Greece Resorts to 'Strong Man Rule'

Low Wage Scale Blamed in Main for the Present Crisis

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Aug. 5—Back of the Government's proclamation of martial law today and the serious labor unrest here looms Greece's greatest problem which is not political but economic.

On the whole the Greek people are poor. This fact is revealed by a recent analysis of the budgets of 500 typical working-class families which disclosed that half of them exist on wage amounting to less than $20 per month.

Social Reforms Delayed

Until the return of King George II to the throne in November, the energies of Greece's greatest men had been devoted more to political intrigue than to social reforms. As a result the country's economy now has much leeway to make up.

Already taxation is said to be approaching the limit, yet more is to be spent on a large rearmament program since Greek faith in collective security received a rude shock in the Ethiopian conflict.

There is also the fact that Greece in the past has been living on foreign borrowings, particularly to enable her to settle 2,000,000 refugees from Asia Minor; increased demands from foreign bondholders still have to be met.

Government Plans Aid

Recently the Greek Government decided to make a determined effort to improve conditions for the poorest section of the people. This decision follows strikes and Communist activities earlier this year. The influence of King George, who shows a keen interest in the welfare of the poor, is seen behind the move for better conditions.

Representatives of industry and commerce have admitted the need for revision in the labor situation and have volunteered to place themselves at the disposal of the Government in investigating the problems. Gen. John Metaxas, the Premier, has told them that they must be prepared to make sacrifices and that unless satisfactory results are achieved, state intervention with private enterprise will be necessary. Addressing them here recently, the Premier said:

"Although Communists do in fact exploit the workers, we have to admit that their demands have a basic foundation."

Change in Alignments

A striking political realignment has taken place since the return of King George. The liberal elements are tending to become more liberal, the Communists more determined, and the conservatives more nationalist, and even fascist.

As such, the liberals demand that radical elements cease existing as an organized party, considering that their program gives satisfaction to a great number of their desiderata.

Nationalists, fearing the union and predominance of the leftists, are exerting themselves to join hands in a league and combat the radicals in a united front.

Secret Agreement

A secret agreement was concluded some months ago between the Liberal Party (Venizelists) and the Communist bloc represented in the Chamber by 15 deputies.

In the terms of this accord Communists undertook to support the Liberal Party and the latter in return undertook to meet Communist claims in a number of points, such as the establishment in the country of a more liberal administration, the release of Communists, either imprisoned or banished and the application of a series of measures for the amelioration of the social and economic situation of the laboring classes.

Manifesto by Labor

Yesterday the Labor Federation issued a manifesto accusing the Government of dictatorial tendencies and described recent legislation as antisocial.

The Chamber of Deputies rose at the end of April and since then the Government has been ruling practically by decrees which, however, had to be approved by the Chamber. Parliament has now been dissolved and fresh elections based on form of proportional representation are to be held when the situation is quieter.

Wide World

Premier John Metaxas

King George Backs His Plan for Temporary Dictatorship

Martial Law Proclaimed to Stop Menace of General Strike

The News

ATHENS, Aug. 5 (AP)—A temporary "dictatorship" approved by King George II held Greece in the quiet of martial law today to thwart danger of bloodshed in what the Government described as a Communist-promoted general strike.

The regime headed by Premier John Metaxas took full control of all civil affairs as he proclaimed dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, decreed martial law and imposed a rigid censorship.

New Elections Planned

New elections for the Chamber will be held when the situation is stabilized.

The dissolution of the law-making body wiped out the legislative power of 14 Communists who have held the balance of power between the Venizelist and anti-Venizelist factions. The Government charged them with stalemating all work in the Chamber.

In the proclamation establishing martial law and abolishing the work of the Legislature for the moment the Government said it could now proceed to perform its functions unmolested.

General Strike Planned

Cabinet action was precipitated by the proposal of Leftist trade unions to call the general strike in protest against a recent law fixing minimum wages and providing for compulsory arbitration of labor difficulties in place of strikes.

The Government feared bloodshed might result from the general walkout.

This afternoon Athens and the seaport of Piraeus were quiet and no incidents were reported from other parts of Greece.

Government's Explanation

The Official Journal publishes this explanation of the Government's action:

"The country was faced with an abnormal situation as it was on the eve of the outbreak of a subversive and seditious movement fostered by Communist propaganda which has as its aims disaffection of the army and spreading of the spirit of anarchy.

"In the face of such a situation the Government took the steps considered necessary and for which it sought royal approval."

Series of Strikes Serious

The new labor difficulties follow by only three months disturbances arising from a strike of tobacco workers at Saloniki.

In May, not half a year since the plebiscite restoring King George II to the throne, troops and warships

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Canadian Peak Yields at Last To Climbers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—After defying 16 previous climbing attempts, Mount Waddington, for years regarded as the mystery peak of the Coast Range in British Columbia, is conquered.

The conquerors are Fritz H. Wiessner of New York and William P. House of Pittsburgh. Mr. Wiessner is a veteran mountaineer and has had extensive experience in the Himalayas. He claimed that Mount Waddington was the most difficult mountain to climb on the North American continent, and his feat is regarded by alpinists here as one of the most notable achievements of its kind in recent years.

The successful ascent was made on July 21, although news of the accomplishment did not reach here until more than a week later. Mr. Wiessner and Mr. House reached the pinnacle two days after another expedition, organized jointly by the British Columbia Mountaineering Club and the Sierra Club of California had been repulsed.

Turned Back

The latter party had attempted to send back news of the club's progress by carrier pigeons, but none of the birds reached home. It is suspected that they fell prey to eagles.

From various vantage points the defeated and California climbers watched through their glasses the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

U. S. Orders German Imports Searched to Disclose Subsidy; Follows Ban on 'Aski' Marks

Abandonment of Special Barter Marks in Trade With America Believed Conciliatory Move—Effect of Search Order on Trade Uncertain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—The controversy between the United States and Germany over tariff matters has taken a new turn here which leaves representatives of importers uncertain as to its ultimate effect.

The German Reich has engaged in a foreign trade policy amounting to barter with other countries, under which the nations exporting heavily to Germany are required to take German goods in exchange, under penalty of having their German markets cut off.

The United States, on the other hand, with a large favorable balance to Germany, was disregarded in these maneuvers, and the State Department's request for equality of treatment brought no satisfaction. Accordingly, the department ultimately withdrew the generalization of tariff concessions granted under the various reciprocal tariff agreements negotiated by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

On top of this the Treasury Department imposed countervailing duties a month ago which were designed to offset foreign export subsidies.

Germany sent a delegation to confer with Treasury and State Department heads in an effort to improve trade relations. Two new developments have now occurred. Germany, on its part, has abolished "Aski" marks, which represented a special subsidy on German shippers of goods to the United States. It was these subsidies which caused the Treasury in part to impose countervailing duties to equalize affairs.

On its part, the United States Treasury has notified consular offices and customs collectors to give information on all invoices from Germany as to whether subsidies or similar benefits have been paid by the Government to German goods coming to the United States.

Just where the two latest steps leave the German-American trade is uncertain, but the feeling is that at least artificial restrictions have been reduced. Trade between Germany and the United States has declined greatly. There is dispute here today as to whether the new German order is an attempt to comply with American demands; or whether it is a further retaliation against the United States, likely still further to reduce the shrunken trade.

Drought-Resisting Flax Urged For Albertan Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—A "way out" for the farmers in those sections of southern Alberta who, year after year, have seen their crops totally destroyed by drought conditions, is being advocated by the Medicine Hat Chamber of Commerce.

The remedy it advises is the planting of two new varieties of flax which in research tests carried on since 1932, have shown that when this seed is sown on summer fallow ground, the crop will stand the most severe drought conditions and give good returns to the farmer as a money crop. The Chamber of Commerce states these two varieties of drought-resistant flax which assuredly "deliver the goods" are named Redwing and Bison.

As an additional reason for the Chamber of Commerce urging the farmers to plant these varieties of flax, it announces that W. A. Church has stated he will purchase as much as 200,000 bushels of flax grown in southern Alberta in 1937, for his company, the Alberta Linseed Oil Company.

Mr. Church is general manager of this firm with headquarters in Medicine Hat. He states that the 200,000 bushels which he agrees to purchase next year amounts to four times the quantity of flax which was grown in the whole province last year. In order to put this information before the farmers in the Alberta drought areas, the Chamber of Commerce is instituting a vigorous campaign to educate the farmers on flax growing methods.

Arizona Farmers Get Peak Prices On Bumper Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Untroubled by drought, with crops above normal and prices rising sharply because of crop failures in the "Dust Bowl," Arizona farmers are enjoying the greatest prosperity they have experienced in recent years. Sheepmen and cattlemen also are smiling, as there is plenty of feed and water on the ranges.

All or Arizona's important agriculture is under irrigation. The two largest districts, Salt River and Casa Grande Valleys, began the season with ample water in storage for normal crop production. Only one or two small irrigation projects suffered from water shortage, and this condition was relieved before crops were seriously damaged.

Conditions Improve

A map issued by the United States Crop Reporting Board as of July 1, showing "Expected Production of Feed in 1936," depicted all

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Moscow Offers Competition Of 'New Kind'

Friendly Co-operation Is Held Correct Attitude for Soviet Workers

'Be Comradely'-Stalin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The spirit of competition, as old as the human race, is persisting under Soviet Russia's socialized state system in spite of vigorous attempts to divert it into new channels. The ruling Communists, coining the phrase "Socialist competition," endeavor to distinguish between this and "capitalist competition." But the find it necessary constantly to remind directors of state industry that they must compete in one fashion but not in another.

"There is no need to conceal the fact that some of our directors, mouthing phrases about Socialist competition, have entered into a kind of competition not permissible under our system," explained the Communist Party newspaper Pravda. "For example, the two new tractor plants at Stalingrad and Kharkoff should work together in friendly co-operation, seeking to advance the state tractor industry. But actually they hide their achievements from each other, seeking to make better records for themselves."

"Comradely Assistance"

Pravda complained that many other state enterprises conceal the results of successful experiments, thus retarding the development of other factories in the same industries. It reminds state directors of Joseph Stalin's comment that "the principle of Socialist competition is comradely assistance to those who fall behind from those who have forged ahead, with the purpose of achieving a general advance."

Communist theorists have discovered that it is not easy to maintain a balance between "unhealthy competition" on the one hand and lack of any competition on the other. They tried to get along without any competition, and discovered it was impossible. They have therefore resorted to one sort of competitive device after another. But when they had set up a system of premiums, rewards and bonuses, they have found that one enterprise advances at the expense of others, due to more intelligent management.

Methods Tried Out

If a factory cuts down overhead costs and raises production, its executives now receive substantial bonuses, and the plant as a whole receives a larger share of the profits for new workers' apartments, kin-

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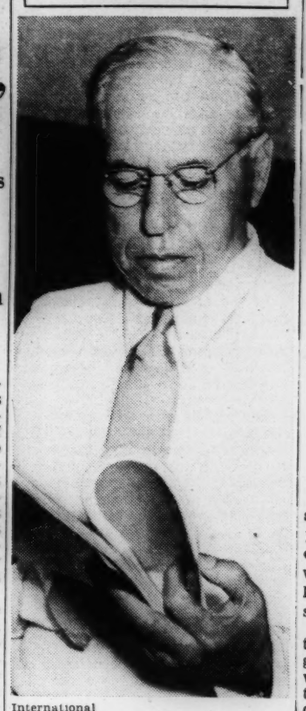
Prosecutor



International

John P. Frey

Head of Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor

Lewis Industrial Union Bloc in U. S. Reported Guilty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Last-minute objections to the disciplining of trade unions charged with insurrection were thrust into the labor trial here today by the sole official of the indicted Committee for Industrial Organization who chose to make a defense.

Appearing both as judge and defendant, David Dubinsky sought to persuade the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to scrap its threatened intention of punishment.

As president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Mr. Dubinsky is one of the original labor leaders who joined with John L. Lewis in forming the C. I. O. Also, Mr. Dubinsky is twelfth vice-president of the A. F. of L. and a member of the executive council trying the C. I. O.

Had Already Protested

Absent in Europe when proceedings against the Lewis bloc of industrial unionists began, Mr. Dubinsky cabled his protest, and just returning, he hastened to the council room to make his opposition more effective.

After the session at which he spoke, other members of the council indicated that Mr. Dubinsky had only deferred formal decision for a few hours.

Mr. Dubinsky will have a vote on the question of his own suspension, together with that of other C. I. O. union officers, if the council ballots on suspension.

Is Entitled to Vote

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., said, following the morning session, that Mr. Dubinsky was entitled to the exercise of all his rights, including voting, on the C. I. O. issue.

His arrival brings the number of council members present to 15. The two absent are George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and Joseph N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians. Mr. Harrison was the most energetic worker for compromise at last month's meeting of the council.

Meantime C. I. O. leaders here sat tight, awaiting the verdict. They continued up to the finish to maintain that the C. I. O. unions wished to remain within the A. F. of L. that they had not violated its authority, and were not competing with it.

Whether within the A. F. of L. or

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7-Power Bloc To Bar Spread Of Spain's War

Negotiations Started by France Due to Include Germany and Russia

Three Powers First

Paris Denies Dispatch of Planes for Assistance to Madrid's Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 5—Britain's prompt acceptance of the French neutrality proposal has strengthened official optimism here that an agreement will eventually be reached which will keep the conflagration in Spain from spreading to the rest of Europe.

Negotiations have already begun to include not only Germany, Belgium and Portugal but perhaps Soviet Russia also. Realizing, however, that such a general pact will require lengthy negotiations—especially since the Soviets have already taken important steps to send financial assistance to the Popular Front regime in Spain—France is now endeavoring to relieve the existing tension by means of a preliminary three-power accord with Britain and Italy.

Deny Sending Airplanes

Renewed denial that any airplanes have been sent to Spain by the French Government, and numerous rumors to the contrary contain no convincing evidence.

Apparently the Popular Front Cabinet is enforcing as strictly as possible under the circumstances its decision not to intervene in Spain, at least until a reply has been received from Premier Benito Mussolini as to the neutrality proposals.

Restored to French Owners

Reports that the Government encouraged Madrid authorities to take over three Air France transport planes dispatched for the evacuation of French citizens, are indignantly denied today.

The official explanation says the planes were purely commercial craft and used only for transporting passengers from Madrid to Alicante. For a few days, three planes were requisitioned by local authorities at Alicante but have now been restored to the French company.

Paris Reds Raising Funds

Following the example of Russia, French Communists have launched an appeal here for a popular subscription in behalf of the Government in Madrid. This move, combined with reports that officers of the German cruiser Deutschland conferred cordially with Gen. Francisco Franco at Tetuan yesterday, has revived intensified discussion in the French press.

Certain extremists papers, such as Action Française, sensationally proclaim that war is on the way, but in responsible quarters the prevalent opinion is that the situation, though serious, is not alarming.

Rightist Refugees See Victory Hope in Spain Dulled by Left's Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 5—Spanish Rightist refugees here, until recently confident of early victory, admit the misgivings they feel in observing the initiative passing from the rebels. Indeed, foreign intervention is now hoped for.

Repulse of the rebels beyond Guadarrama village may not be of great importance, as the village lies at the foot of El Alto de Leon, very much more difficult to retake, at the top of the Guadarrama range. The Government's success here shows, it is felt, that the efficiency and equipment of the rebel armies are being overcome by government numbers.

New Troops in Action

Militia re-enforcements from Valencia which reached Madrid a few days ago have come into action, it appears. Reports of the imminent fall of Madrid are not therefore credited here. The road, it is pointed out, is open in the direction of Valencia and Alicante, ports from which the capital obtained its supplies. According to an Englishman who has just arrived from Madrid, trains are running regularly.

Saragossa is now the center around which hang immediate plans on which the future of the campaign is believed to be dependent to a very large extent. Twelve regiments are stationed at Saragossa with artillery, cavalry, sappers, bridge builders, and a number of tanks.

A Leftist Center

That such a large force, numbering probably some 10,000, should be confined to inaction is held here to be due to the importance of keeping a wedge between Barcelona and Madrid, and the fact that Saragossa itself is a well-known Leftist center.

Meanwhile news from the south tends to corroborate the view that the initiative has passed from the hands of the rebels, which is also the case on the north coast. San Sebastian has become quiet again.

Both sides seem for the time being to be very sparing of men and muni-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Aug. 5

Steel—Prosperity Basis All but Restored

The steel industry continues to furnish a strong magnet for recovery. The Iron Age, in its weekly review, finds steel production at 72 per cent of capacity, a year's peak and a level that compares well with prosperity years before 1929. Steel production, drawing on accumulated orders, promises to maintain its stride throughout August. Zooming scrap prices and higher wage demands threaten to raise costs and to moderate profits.

Ethiopia—Native Army Marching on Capital

Ethiopians refuse to recognize official endings to conflict, especially when decreed by the enemy. Ras Imru, Ethiopian commander in the northwest, continues the war, marching with 40,000 troops toward the strategic cities of Dessye and Addis Ababa. The Associated Press declares reliable reports back this information and support accounts of Ethiopian destruction of Italian outposts.

Spain—Madrid Reports Rebel Defeat

The Popular Front Government, on the eighteenth day of Spain's disastrous civil war, reports crushing, perhaps decisive, defeat of Fascist rebels in the Guadaramma Mountains, north of Madrid. Gen. Emilio Mola, commander of Fascists in the north, strives to cut through to Gijon for an outlet to the sea, in order to obtain ammunition. The Red Cross corroborates apprehension that this is Spain's worst domestic upheaval. It lists 35,000 fatalities and 100,000 wounded. Fighting continues on innumerable battlefields as Fascists try desperately to link their scattered and divided forces.

France seeks to expand the area of European neutrality. Britain meets French plea with pledge of strict nonintervention. Rome still delays; and France, heeding British proposal, decides to make its plea for neutrality an open invitation. Effort of governments to stay neutral does not deter workers of many nations—Russia, France, Britain—from offering unofficial aid to Spain's Popular Front Government. France transmits six airplanes to a site near the Spanish border, to rush assistance to the Spanish Government if Fascist nations disregard neutrality by aiding Fascist rebels.

Olympics—Americans Add Points

Two Californians, winning first and second places in the discus throw, added 15 points to America's towering total, which already has given the United States its greatest postwar Olympic lead.

Kenneth Carpenter, Compton, Calif., breaks the Olympic discus-throwing record with a fling of 165ft. 7 29-64in. to win this event. Gordon Dunn, also of California, places second.

Jesse Owens, United States Negro ace, who has been trampling Olympic records under his fleet feet, won the 200-meter final. Owen's performance yesterday, which made Olympic history, included: Twice bettering the Olympic 200-meter mark and five times bettering the Olympic broad jump mark. His final jump of 26 feet 5 21-64 inches bettered all marks but his own world record.

Bill Sefton of Los Angeles, Southern California Trojan, today places in the pole vault with a leap that was apparently 13½ feet. America also places Bill Graber, Ontario, California, and Earle Meadows, Fort Worth, Texas.

The crowd was swift to recognize and cheer the symbol of Olympic internationalism and sportsmanship provided as Jesse Owens and Lutz Long, German ace jumper, whom the Negro defeated, walked arm-in-arm on the field.

Standings of teams (men); United States 113, Germany 40¾, Finland

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U. S. Coast Guard Starts 146th Year Of Service at Sea

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The United States Coast Guard's romantic vigil along American shores entered its 146th year today.

The Revenue Cutter Service—antecedent of the present organization—was authorized by the first Congress and the act approved Aug. 4, 1790, by President George Washington.

Until the beginning of the Navy in 1798 the jaunty little ships of the cutter service formed the only floating force of the young American republic.

On Jan. 28, 1915, Congress combined the cutter service and the life-saving service and gave them the name coast guard.

The coast guard operates under the Treasury Department in peace time and as a part of the Navy during war.

Excepting the war with Tripoli, it has played a prominent part in all American military struggles. A coast guard ship made the first sea capture in the War of 1812. The guard also played a leading role in suppressing piracy during the early 19th century.

Nowadays its contributions range from keeping track of icebergs to giving first aid to suffering seals.

Its ice patrol is proud of its record. Since the coast guard assumed charge of the International Ice Patrol of the north Atlantic, after the sinking of the Titanic in 1912, not a fatality has occurred as a result of ships colliding with icebergs.

Last year the coast guard saved 5825 persons and assisted 32,881 aboard ships.

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Why Are Jobs Refused?

Men on Relief!

Third of Twelve Articles

By **Tully Nettleton**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Down in Memphis, Tenn., two Negroes were taken off the relief rolls because of charges that they had refused opportunities to work. Both had been offered jobs chopping cotton.

One of them explained that he was "a city Negro" and had never done any farm work. His name remained dropped.

As to the other, on investigation it was found that he had climbed into a truck going to a different plantation than the one to which he had been assigned and that having got there he actually worked. But since this was not known to the relief agency he had been reported as refusing a job.

These incidents illustrate both an instance of what the federal relief authorities admit is a case of unjustified job refusal and an example of one of the scores of ways by which a report of job refusal may originate but with an explanation that is not discreditable to the worker.

Best and Only Index

This matter of alleged job refusals is apparently the best and almost only index of whether the willingness of people to work has deteriorated as an effect of long dependence on public support.

The FERA and WPA have made extensive examinations of these reports in six localities of the United States and, as might be anticipated, they conclude that there has been enormous popular exaggeration of the number of such cases. In fact, the figures are so overwhelming as to raise in themselves a question whether the WPA investigators must not at times have been more sympathetic than critical.

At any rate, in five communities—Memphis, Buffalo, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C., and Allegheny County, Virginia—they found 943 reports of alleged job refusals that were definite enough to be traceable.

In 340 of these cases, or more than one third, it was found that the persons under criticism were not relief cases at all. Either they had never been on the rolls or had ceased to draw assistance before the date of the job offer in question.

Among the 603 relief cases, the WPA summary lists only 20—or slightly over 3 per cent—as proving to be unjustified refusals of work. This included, in Buffalo for instance three persons who ignored job calls they were known to have received and a fourth who announced that he was "through with work." That ended relief for the four, according to the report.

Even the WPA research bulletin indicates that the 20 are not the only cases in which the willingness of the relief client to take private employment is open to suspicion.

Difficult to Get Whole Truth

In 39 other cases the investigators were not able to establish the facts with certainty, and a few of the explanations given for "failure to accept jobs due to extenuating circumstances" or due to disability or mistake are not completely convincing.

In Buffalo, for example, 56 persons who were registered in the state employment office as employable pleaded age or other physical disability in declining certain jobs. Thirty-four of these, however, could give no conclusive proof of their good faith in refusing private employment, and the investigators

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So Branding of Gowns Stopped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, China—A stern policeman with a big rubber stamp had the curious assignment in Canton of marching about the streets in search of women's gowns which seemed to him overmodern in styling.

When he saw one, he would dash up and conspicuously brand it with the words "Violating the Anti-Modern Dress Regulations"—these regulations being a device of the police authorities for preserving the ancient virtues.

A number of women were highly annoyed, a number of gowns were ruined, but nothing happened otherwise until suddenly the policeman with the rubber stamp was called into headquarters, his stamp was taken away from him, and word went out that the campaign was "off."

What was more, the Canton garrison commander inserted a notice in the local newspapers apologizing for the inconvenience caused during the period of anti-modernism.

It developed—after some whispering, for the papers weren't allowed to publish the full facts—that the policeman had stamped the wrong woman finally. He spoiled the best dress of the wife of a high Canton official. She returned home and read "the riot act" to her husband, who lost no time in making indignant representations where they would do the most good. At the same time the wife had photographs of the stamped gown taken and these were shown to the wives of other high officials, who agreed that a grave injustice had been done and similarly made life miserable for their husbands.

This is only one of the several efforts which Canton police have made during the past few months to protect the morals of the community, but it seems to have been the most conspicuously unsuccessful of the lot. Last summer the police successfully campaigned against mixed bathing.

A feature of the unlucky drive was the prescribing of a "standard dress," including sleeves covering the elbow. A number of incidents occurred before the grand finale. Police patroled the city in a van at one time, arresting modern-attired women and stamping their gowns. One girl was ashamed to leave the police station with her dress so marked and finally one of the secretaries of the police chief lent her a cheap cotton gown—and was herself subsequently discharged for her action.

Scots to Have Displays At Two Dominion Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—The Scottish Nation Development Council will have a Scottish pavilion at the Johannesburg Exhibition. The pavilion is to be paid for from voluntary as distinct from government funds. Scots in South Africa are already cooperating and the design of the building is in the hands of an Edinburgh architect.

The council will also have a stand at the Toronto Exhibition and, as Lord Tweedsmuir, the present Governor General, is a Scot, manufacturers are making a special effort to develop the Canadian market. There will be a particularly good display of Scottish textiles.

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A carefully conducted hotel; every room with bath or running water. Orchestra, dancing. Block Island is headquarters for the Atlantic Tuna Club. Finest surf bathing. Tennis, motoring, golf, flying, fishing.
Booklet sent. Reservations recommended.
Ray Payne, Manager

Arizona Farmers Reap Peak Prices on Crops

(Continued from Page 1)

Arizona as "average or better" except for northwest and southeast areas where there is little farming. Since the July rains, all Arizona reports agricultural prospects as better than average.

In the range country, many water holes and springs were dry and forage was becoming dangerously short when the rains started. Now there is water everywhere, grass is green and growing briskly.

Arizona's principal forage crop is alfalfa. Because of the heavy carryover of hay in other states, No. 1 baled alfalfa went begging at $7 a ton through the spring and early summer. Now $10 is offered and many farmers are holding for $12 or $14.

Meal Prices Advance

In the last few weeks cottonseed meal, a favorite stock feed, has risen from $26 to more than $30 a ton. Arizona has over 200,000 acres in cotton and each acre can be expected to produce from 500 to 700 pounds of seed as a by-product. The cotton harvest is just beginning, with the outlook bright for heavy yields. Prices are strengthening. About one-fifth of the acreage is in long-staple cotton and buyers are offering to contract it at 26 cents a pound. Last year the growers received less than 20 cents.

Little wheat and barley are produced in Arizona, but this state does produce many thousands of tons of grain sorghum. The sorghum harvest starts in early fall, and in view of the demand for livestock feed of all kinds, growers are counting on profitable prices. Silage from the same sorghums also is expected to be valuable.

At the end of July dairymen were receiving 37 cents a pound for butter fat, which was six cents above the June average and more than 10 cents above the average for July of a year ago.

Drought in 756 Counties; RA Aids 32,000 Families; WPA Gives 40,000 Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—The Federal Government's list of emergency drought counties, growing steadily for more than a month, today reached a total of 756, covering parts of 19 states.

Thirty new counties in Texas, Nebraska, Georgia, Minnesota and Wyoming were added to the list of areas, designated to receive special aid from the Government's various relief agencies. The 12 counties in Texas were the first from that State to be put on the list.

At the height of the record drought two years ago, there were approximately 1300 counties listed either as "primary" or "secondary" drought areas. This year the distinction in the two types of affected areas has not been made.

Dry Area Spreading

Reports to the Department of Agriculture and the Works Progress Administration indicate that the extremely dry area still is spreading and destitution is increasing in areas where the drought has remained unbroken for several weeks.

Chief federal relief agencies in the field are the Resettlement Administration which is financing 32,000 farm families through loans or grants and the Works Progress Administration which has put approximately 40,000 farmers to work digging wells and conserving water supplies in drought areas.

Resettlement Administration officials plan to care for a peak of 125,000 farm families between now and the time a new crop will make them self-supporting again. The Works Progress Administration has authorized employment of 89,000 men to date.

Howard O. Hunter, assistant WPA administrator in charge of drought relief, said today that he does not expect the peak of the drought relief load until fall or winter, indicating that the job quota probably will be enlarged at that time.

"Although the area is not so large as two years ago, the damage in the affected regions is far greater than in 1934," Mr. Hunter reported. "Water supplies are drying up almost overnight and crops in many areas are withered beyond reclamation even if rain comes.

"WPA administrations in the drought states have a backlog of useful projects ready to be thrown into operation as needed. We will assign men as rapidly as their needs are certified by the Resettlement Administration and local agencies charged with this responsibility.

Wiped Off the Books

"State administrators in the Dakotas, eastern Montana, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri have reported pastures and feed crops in many sections as 'wiped off the books.'

"This means that farmers employed on WPA projects will need continued work throughout the emergency period. With their crops gone and the feed situation worse than in 1934, the real pinch is yet to come.

"Feed crops that could be salvaged are being used up now, which means an acute shortage in the fall and winter. Even with substantial rains it will be fortunate if the current drought employment quota of 89,000 does not have to be increased later."

$439,057 in Drought Grants

The Resettlement Administration announced that it has spent $439,057 in grants to drought sufferers in 14 states through July 31. James O. Babcock, who has just returned from a two-weeks' organization trip in the drought area reported "an unusually appreciative and cooperative attitude on the part of the people in the area toward the work that is being carried on."

Last week's burning heat in the Middle West wreaked havoc with the corn crop which had been depended upon largely for animal feed in areas where forage had been destroyed, the Department of Agriculture's weekly crop report showed today.

Railroads Reduce Rates

Further developments in the relief picture included: Assurance from E. V. Boyd, representative of the large western railroads that the carriers would reduce freight rates on hay and forage shipped to the drought counties in their territory.

Announcement by the Bureau of Biological Survey of plans to spend $600,000 of relief money in employing 4000 persons on 51 projects to provide wild life and waterfowl refuges in nine states.

South Dakota Farmers Unshaken by Drought; Ask Cash to Buy Seed

CARPENTER, S. D., Aug. 5 (AP)—Prospects of another winter with little cash for the necessities of life caused but little worry today among farmers in this section of the Northwest's drought belt.

"We're getting used to that," said Mynus Madsen, farmer living near here. "If we had assurance of seed for planting next spring and could get rain now to improve pastures so our feed would last through the winter everything else would take care of itself until harvest time next year."

Mr. Madsen reflected the sentiment of most farmers in this area, where normal crops have been the exception for six years.

"Few farmers around here will have much cash to last through the winter," he said. "Some have harvested a little grain and a few have some stock to sell. Others will have to go on relief.

"But next spring they'll need money for seed and it probably will be high. Feed for the horses when they start working in the fields will have to be bought. Almost everybody will have to borrow that money and with many not able to pay interest on debts that have piled up in the last few years it might be tough."

"All we need is rain," Mr. Madsen continued. "This talk about putting a lot of South Dakota land in grass is bosh. It's good land, but you can't raise crops without rain."

Heavy Rains Forecast In North Central Area

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Rains heavy enough to benefit the drought-scourged crops in the north central states were predicted for tonight and tomorrow.

Ushered in by heavy showers last night through parts of Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois, the expected rains should extend over Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin and southern Michigan, the forecaster said.

Other sections of the area, including Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, will see fair weather tomorrow. Temperatures generally will remain about normal, the meteorologist said.

The drought was relieved through southern Iowa last night with rains which ranged from 1.44 inches at Des Moines to .68 inch at Davenport.

Influenced by the relief to the crops, a selling wave on the Chicago Board of Trade pushed corn downward again almost 4 cents a bushel, followed later by rallies. Wheat opened ⅞ to 1¼ lower and continued unsteady.

Speculation Curb Sought

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—A secret study of means to circumvent any "undue speculation" in supplies of feed grains and forage was started yesterday by government drought relief authorities.

Sources close to the Agricultural Department's drought committee said officials turned their attention chiefly to the possibility of making feed loans to farmers through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Other developments included authorization for the purchase of an additional 2110 head of cattle and 225 calves from the drought area, plans for government purchase of grain crop seed, and the addition of 30 counties in five states to the list of officially designated drought territory.

Seven-Power Bloc To Limit Spain's War

(Continued from Page 1)

tions. Government planes have dropped a large number of leaflets exhorting rebel soldiers to desert their officers.

Spanish Rebels Launch Artillery Attack On Port of San Sebastian

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 5 (AP)—Rebel troops today launched a powerful artillery attack against Tolosa, south of the Bay of Biscay and seaport of San Sebastian.

The steady whine and detonation of shells constituted the heaviest bombardment so far by rebel forces in the area surrounding the summer resort from which American Ambassador Claude G. Bowers was evacuated only a few days ago.

Push Toward Gijon

Farther west the legions of Gen. Emelio Mola began an offensive intended to reach Gijon and gain an outlet to the sea, by which hard-pressed insurrectionists would be able to import arms and ammunition.

Crude dynamite bombs were reported being used by loyalist forces.

The strategy of the rebels now is that of converging on San Sebastian with two clawlike columns, one operating along the Pamplona-Tolosa-San Sebastian road and the other trying for possession of Renteria. An effective Government defense of Renteria was said to be holding up the rebel right-wing advance.

Rebels Report Advances

Gijon was reported to have been under continuous shell fire of the rebel warship Almirante Cervera, although the fire ceased momentarily yesterday when city authorities threatened to execute 2500 Rightist prisoners in reprisal for the cannonading. Whether the bombardment was resumed today was not determined.

Both Sides in Spain Train Troops Hastily For Decisive Contest

MADRID, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Spanish Government is badly placed from a military standpoint. It commands most of the strategic positions in the mountains which are a gateway to Madrid. But the rebels hold such important cities as Burgos, Valladolid, Saragossa and Seville while the question of ultimate supremacy in the mountains north of here actually is a toss-up.

The possibility that as many as 45,000 Foreign Legion troops will be landed from Morocco to aid the rebels is a disquieting factor.

Recruits Hastily Trained

For the moment the Government and the rebels are both attempting to catch their breath for the inevitable crisis, the turn in the tide of war. Recruits are being hastily organized and trained. In the initial fighting in the Guadarramas badly disorganized government forces suffered heavy losses due to their impetuousness. Loyalist troops no longer are rushing blindly into machine-gun nests.

Time allowing, the Government hopes to have an impregnable military machine in place of the jumble of militia, loyal soldiers and civil assault guards, with a scattering of enthusiastic women.

Capture of Cordoba Vital

Madrid hopes to mop up rebel points gradually, particularly in the southeast. The capture of Cordoba is especially important to make the roads to Valencia and Alicante safe. These roads currently are the Government's only real outlet to the sea.

If the revolt had been smashed in a week's time, the militia undoubtedly would have returned demanding Socialism or Communism immediately. Now, however, the Government has profited to the extent of gaining a little more control. Thus far Francisco Largo Caballero, the Socialist leader, and his colleague indalecio Prieto, have worked closely with the government.

In the face of all the trouble they have been through, they might not want to risk demanding pure Socialism or Communism from their Republican allies.

100 Officers Executed

Reliable reports say that at least 100 officers at the outbreak of the revolution were tried by summary court martial in Madrid and shot. Many officers unfriendly to the Government committed suicide.

Leftists have made wholesale seizures of clubs and palaces for their headquarters. Among the buildings taken over are the aristocratic Casino and the hotels Ritz and Palace, all converted into hospitals. Two aristocratic clubs were taken over by Communists and above them red flags were hoisted.

Palaces Confiscated

Private palaces confiscated include those of the dukes of Alba, Medinaceli, Medinasi Donia and Bailen and the Marquis of Linares. Those structures as well as the homes of several politicians now house various Popular Front organizations, militia sitting in their luxurious chairs rifles in hand.

While definite reports are not available, it is likely many priests have been killed and many others have gone into hiding in civilian clothes. Nuns are hiding in their convents.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

30¼, Japan 9½, Canada 11, Italy 11½, Sweden 5, Holland 9, Philippines 4, Poland 3, Great Britain 2, Brazil 2, Argentina 1, Greece 2.

Women: Germany 38, Poland 14, United States 12, Japan 7, Austria 3, Sweden 1.

Details of Olympics: Sports Page

Greece—Dictatorship Follows Strike Threat

Greece is swept into a "temporary" dictatorship as the result of a sudden Cabinet-endorsed decree of John Metaxas, Premier, and "strong man" of the nation. Danger of violence in what is called a Communist-promoted general strike is cited as the reason for today's drastic action. The Chamber of Deputies stands dissolved; the balance of power held by 14 Communists is wiped out with the Chamber. Resumption of parliamentary government and new elections are promised when the nation is stabilized. Waiting for stability has frequently proved the means by which dictatorships have stayed in power indefinitely. But Greece is intensely democratic.

WPA—Charge of Vote Intimidation Challenged

A call for hard, cold facts interrupts the onrush of glib campaign rhetoric. Works Progress Administrator Albert Abrahamson of Portland, Maine, requests Miss Marion E. Martin to support her assertion that Republican WPA workers were intimidated out of their votes. Said Mr. Abrahamson:

Actual and specific facts will "render a signal service to honest administration of relief."

Miss Martin is a National Republican Committeewoman, and she made her general charge in a campaign speech at Damariscotta, Maine.

Politics—Making Issue of Drought Decried

President Roosevelt apparently drops absorption in the drought long enough to rebuke John D. M. Hamilton, Republican field marshal. The President declares it is a very great disservice to the proper administration of any government to link human misery with partisan politics. Political commentators view this assertion as an answer to Hamilton's charge at Bismarck, N. D., that the Democrats are making political capital of the drought.

Governor Landon, Republican presidential nominee, after a late "stag" chicken dinner, receives Senator Dickinson of Iowa. The Senator reports on a Republican drive to elect Republican Senators from Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota and Kansas. Success of this drive might mitigate the loneliness of present Republican Senators, who maintain the opposition against 69 Democratic Senators.

Inconclusive results from yesterday's primaries indicate that Maj. Lloyd C. Stark, supported by the Pendergast machine, apparently won the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri. Senator Arthur Capper, after his fourth term in the Senate, probably captures the Republican nomination in the Kansas primaries. Norman Hamilton, New Deal advocate, wins the Democratic senatorial nomination in Virginia.

Factory Jobs Rise Reported in Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 4

A 10.4 per cent increase in factory employment in New Jersey in June, as compared with the same month last year, was reported today by State Labor Commissioner John J. Toohey Jr. Total weekly pay rolls, he reported, gained 17.1 per cent and average weekly earnings showed a 6.1 per cent gain. It was further stated that increases have been noted in factory employment in this State in every month of 1936 as compared with the corresponding periods of 1935.

Seven-Power Accord On Spanish Policy Expected by London

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Great Britain showed confidence a seven-power group will be formed quickly in a "good will" front to preserve strict neutrality in the Spanish civil war.

Authoritative quarters said France, Britain and Belgium were in hearty agreement on the plan. They said Germany promised to join if Russia agreed to the arrangement.

Foreign Office officials said they understood France communicated with Russia last night and would discuss the proposal with Portugal today. Italy's hesitancy, they added, thus far is the major stumbling-block in the way of concerted action. Viscount Halifax, Lord Privy Seal, who is replacing Capt. Anthony Eden as Secretary for Foreign Affairs during the latter's rest, is returning from his vacation to give close attention to the troubled international situation.

American Cutter Carries 19 Refugees From Spain

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, France, Aug. 5 (AP)—Four American refugees from the northern coast of Spain arrived today aboard the U. S. coast guard cutter Cayuga, Ambassador Claude G. Bowers's "floating embassy."

Fifteen citizens of other nations also were brought here on the Cayuga, which made a week-long cruise under Mr. Bowers's personal direction to make sure all Americans desiring aid were evacuated.

"As far as we know," Mr. Bowers said, "we have now evacuated all American citizens along the north coast of Spain who want to leave. A few Americans still remain at Bilbao and Santander for business reasons."

The Ambassador reported the situation quiet at all points visited, although some ports were held by the Government and others by insurgents. The evacuation party encountered no battles.

Mr. Bowers's plans were uncertain, but he expected to go to a hotel at Hendaye temporarily.

Coughlin's Activities Not to Be Curtailed

ROME, Aug. 5 (AP) — Bishop Michael J. Gallagher of Detroit said yesterday that the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin may continue his political activities.

He asserted that the Vatican had placed no limitation on the Rev. Mr. Coughlin nor had the matter of the priest's recent statements been discussed during the Bishop's visit to Vatican City.

"I settled the Coughlin question before I left America when I told him not to abuse the President," Bishop Gallagher said.

Bishop Gallagher described today the work of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin as a type of antidote to anticlericalism as it prevails in Spain.

"If the priesthood all over the world had begun 40 years ago to preach these principles of greater justice and opportunity for the common man, it might not today be subjected to such odium as it suffers in Spain," the bishop said.

"Unfortunately the majority of them in places where these principles are most needed to be preached were subject to control of monarchies.

"Autocratic governments controlled both their property and their salaries. They could not raise their voices for the common man without inviting their own destruction."

Bishop Gallagher said he had authorized the radio priest to continue his work.

DETROIT, Aug. 5 (AP)—E. P. Schwartz, managing editor of Social Justice, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice publication, said yesterday that the radio priest had received no orders from his superiors to curtail his political activities.

The priest, he said, would be the first notified if such action were taken.

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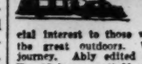

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Optimism Shown By Kansas Farmer In Painting House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan.—One encouraging sign of improved farm conditions is the number of freshly painted buildings, newly shingled roofs, and well-repaired fences that are noticeable in most rural sections of the State, says Dean H. Umberger, director of the extension service, Kansas State College.

"Such investments in appearance," he says, "have been badly needed on midwestern farms for many years. The fact that they are now beginning to be made indicates a joint revival of funds and of confidence."

There are other signs of a new farm optimism. The extension service this year has instituted a new project in landscape gardening, and the interest shown, officials says, makes clear the fact that farm people have a genuine desire to make their homes more attractive.

Homestead as School

"The transplanting of native trees and shrubs to the desired location about the house and grounds and the laying out of a long-time plan for beautifying the farmstead may seem like a far cry from combines and droughts and mortgages, but there are many phases to this farm problem," says Dean Umberger. "Too often, I believe, we have forgotten that the farm must be a home as well as a factory. From these farm homes come the recruits which maintain our cities. Upon their early training depends the rate of America's progress. Upon their early surroundings depends their attitude toward life.

View From the Window

"It is not too much to say that an attitude of exploitation perpetuates itself through the children of exploiters. And an agriculture which fosters soil-mining sows the seeds of its own destruction. Certainly the child who grows up on a farm where the buildings are unpainted, the weeds uncut, and the hedge untrimmed, and where the mother's view from the kitchen window is a pigpen or corral—that child is not equipped to enjoy life as fully or serve his community as constructively as a child from a family which takes pride in keeping the farm attractive.

Looks and Saving

"The farm woman who plants hollyhocks to screen an unsightly object serves agriculture as does her husband in conserving soil fertility. In fact, the two beautification and conservation—must always go together. Both are products of progressive minds and eager souls. Both serve society.

"Although the farmer's road may not be smooth throughout the years ahead, although there may be times when money is sarce and debts press hard, even so the attempt to make the farm beautiful as well as productive will pay dividends in mental peace."

Jobless Offered Road-Making In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Highways in many parts of British Columbia will be improved by a program of road construction announced by the provincial government. Financed equally by the provincial and federal governments, the program will cost $2,200,000 and will be devoted largely to the permanent realignment of main roads which are to be paved next year. In addition, some 40 miles of road will be hard-surfaced this year to extend the 300 miles of paving laid last year.

All the work will be done by contract with the proviso that 50 per cent of the men employed must come from the relief rolls, as the work is designed as an unemployment as well as a road improvement scheme. Meanwhile some 5000 homeless single men who were in road camps managed by the department of national defense have been offered work on the railways by the Federal Government.

Bay State Unions Ask More Power Be Given President

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 5—The United States Supreme Court and the federal Constitution came in for a sound berating here today as the Massachusetts Federation of Labor went into the third day of its fifty-first convention.

Today's session also saw John F. Gatelee nominated president of the group and witnessed strong efforts on the part of delegates to preserve unity in the American Federation of Labor. The election is set for tomorrow.

This unity, as well as that of the State organization, is threatened by the impending schism in union ranks over the vertical versus horizontal plans of unionization.

The convention unanimously voted in favor of a resolution calling for a Constitutional amendment increasing Presidential and Congressional power over labor affairs.

The amendment labor wants would give the President and Congress full power to establish minimum wages, maximum hours, protect women and children in industry, and regulate poisonous gases and fluids used in industry.

The convention did not go into the matter of its attitude toward similar amendments should they be introduced in behalf of agriculture or other large sections or classes of the nation's population.

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Chicago Crime Cut 29.7% So Far This Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—Police statistics given out by Mayor Edward J. Kelly show 29.7 per cent fewer crimes committed in Chicago during the first half of 1936 than there were in the corresponding period in 1935. The 1935 half-year in turn showed a 42.7 per cent decline as compared with the 1934 period. The year 1934 had previously been reported as having 22 per cent fewer crimes than 1933.

Law enforcement has definitely improved, say impartial students of local conditions. Statistics in themselves may be questioned, but there is no doubt in the opinion of these observers that Chicago citizens feel safer today than they did a few years ago, say at the time of the opening of the Century of Progress Exposition, when they feared their city's reputation for crime would keep visitors away. Their increased confidence in their law enforcement machinery has in turn greatly aided officials in their prosecution of the particular group of crimes cited in the statistics.

Gambling and vice which are known to yield rich profits to crooked officials are not included in this police review. That's another story. These illicit occupations have deep roots in the soil of this big city and no impartial observers claim that these crime-breeding conditions have been removed. Nor is public opinion as solidly behind the officials who attempt to punish offenders in these fields. But those forms of crime like murder and theft which are universally condemned are being definitely lessened, it is held.

Auto Thefts Cut Sharply

One evidence of better law enforcement is the breaking up of what was generally regarded as an automobile theft ring. Previous to 1934 thefts of cars were so frequent that the insurance companies established what they called "penalty rates," rates far above what they regarded as normal but made necessary by the frequency of claims in this area.

America Matches Skill Against Twin Desert-Makers

Soil-erosion campaign to conserve moisture in land is in full swing; experiments prove correct farming methods will go far toward eliminating spring floods and summer droughts.

Resettlement Administration Photographs by Rothstein; International

Nation's Frontier in Battle Against 'Dust Bowl'

Upper: One of 33 Homestead Units, Ropesville Rural Community, Texas.
Left Center: Gully Treated to Curb Flow of Water.
Upper Center: Type of House and Farmer To Be Removed From Land Development Area.
Lower Center: Proper Use of Land on an Ohio Farm.
Right Center: Terraced Hillside
Lower: Pasture Furrowing in the Drought Area to Retain Moisture.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Spring floods and summer droughts this year have drawn the Federal Government further and further into the fight against these desert-makers.

Although man cannot make the sun shine or rain fall, he can go a long way toward conquering both dust storms and floods if he learns how to make proper use of moisture as it is given to him, soil experts here declare.

Pour water on a cellar door and it runs off immediately, but spread a mat on the same inclined surface and most of the water is held back and absorbed. So it is with rainfall and soil. If there is no mat, there are floods and deserts instead of green fields and good crops.

Warnings Went Unheeded

Until recently, warnings about erosion were uttered only by a few far-sighted soil chemists and they went unheeded. The subject was considered too technical to be of interest to the layman. But within the last three years, "soil erosion" and "erosion control" have become part of the working vocabulary of practically all American farmers. The change has been brought about largely through leadership of the Federal Government.

Through the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture, established in 1933, 144 demonstration control areas have been set up in 41 states to teach farmers how they may, by means of strip-cropping, terracing, tree-planting and dam construction, keep their topsoil from being blown or washed away. Smaller demonstration projects have been sponsored by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Eroded fields have been taken out of soil-depleting crops and put into grass, trees and earth-binding legumes. Sloping fields have been plowed and cultivated on the contour instead of up and down. Where inclines are steep, they have been terraced and cropped in strips with bands of grass growing in between. In bad gullies, dams have been built to keep the rainwater from rushing headlong on its way to the ocean.

Successful Experiments

At present, the Soil Conservation Service has control of approximately 12,000,000 privately owned and 39,000,000 publicly owned acres of farm land. Experiments have demonstrated that the volume of run-off water can be reduced 20 to 25 per cent—in most cases the margin between mere high water and destructive floods. At Dalhart, Texas, a survey last year showed 19,900 acres subject to severe dust storms. A cropping system was introduced to keep a vegetation cover on the land. A resurvey this spring showed 19,100 out of the 19,900 acres under complete control, with no danger of blowing this year.

Another test made after a rainstorm, following a prolonged dry spell, showed that land plowed on the contour retained one inch more moisture than land level-tilled or untilled. That one inch of rainfall served to wet the soil a foot deeper and increased the surety of crop production about 75 per cent.

Important Factor

Recently the Resettlement Administration has become an important factor in erosion control. Since its establishment a year ago, it has purchased more than 10,000,000 badly eroded acres from which it will move inhabitants and develop the land into parks, forests, recreational areas and remade farming land. This agency has been entrusted by President Roosevelt with the job of planning a new land economy for the north central dust-bowl area, already deserted by hundreds of families. Resettlement officials say that if future residents in this section are to be made self-supporting, almost two thirds of the land in the western section of the Dakotas must be taken out of cultivation and the fertility of the soil rebuilt.

Soil conservation also is major aim of the new agricultural adjustment program approved by Congress last winter. Although it will not have a fair trial this year because of the drought and other reasons, this program provides for an annual expenditure of $500,000,000 in transferring 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 acres from surplus commercial crops to soil-conserving crops. For years, farmers who had heard about soil-building practices had too little cash income to put them into effect. Now the Government offers to pay cash for every acre of soil that is enriched instead of depleted.

The Interior Department has contributed to soil conservation through the administration of the Taylor grazing law. This measure ended free and unrestricted used of the public range in the West which in recent years has been a major cause of dust storms.

The present drought has put new impetus behind the lagging Shelter Belt, begun by the Forest Service in 1934. A new outlay of $600,000 has been authorized to provide work for destitute farmers at tree-planting on this extensive windbreak to stretch from Canada to Texas.

Indicative of the recent growth of the soil-conservation movement is the formation within the last six months of 271 voluntary soil-conservation associations with membership of nearly 10,000 farmers in 25 states. These associations have been formed to lead community action against erosion. Many of these groups are seeking permissive legislation from their state legislatures for the regulation and control of small streams.

Conference Scheduled

An impetus to the campaign against droughts and floods is to be given by a nation-wide conference on Upstream Engineering to be held in Washington in September. At this conference, eminent engineers from this country and abroad will compare notes on the best ways to increase water storage, both underground and in small local reservoirs, so moisture will be available in case of failure or deficiency of rainfall. The measures also would curtail flood waters downstream to a point where they could be more easily controlled.

Move Is Afoot to Make Buyer Amenable to Antitrust Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—Digging deeply into national economic affairs the American Bar Association at its meeting in Boston this month will consider recommendations of its commerce committee covering extension of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act to make the buyer who encourages a price discrimination as guilty as the seller, application of the Uniform Sales Act, principle to interstate and foreign commerce, approval of the principle of central regulation of all forms of transportation, and repeal of the so-called long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act.

The Commerce Committee report summary, just made public at the bar headquarters here, by William L. Ransom, president, also notes with approval the negotiation of trade agreements under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and mentions as the chief developments in transportation legislation since last year, the passage of the Motor Carrier Act and enactment of new railroad pension legislation.

Specific Recommendations

1. Approval of the public purposes and general principles of the bill providing for a revision of the Federal Food and Drug Act, but with the suggestion that it be amended in several respects, notably to provide for an impartial administration board of review, independent of the Department of Agriculture, to review decisions by the secretary, to institute criminal prosecution or a civil penalty proceeding in regard to an "opinion representation."

2. Approval in principle of the bills of the Seventy-fourth Congress to amend Section 2 of the Clayton Act, with recommendation that the bills be amended further so that the statute "runs against" the buyer who encourages a price discrimination as well as against the seller, so that the state conforms to the fundamental rule that a citizen is deemed innocent unless or until proved guilty, and so that the statute contain no provision which arbitrarily requires uneconomic business conduct, or prohibits economic conduct.

Application of Sales Act

3. Enactment of a bill providing for application of the principle of the Uniform Sales Act to sales and contracts to sell in interstate and foreign commerce.

4. Approval of the principle that all competing forms of transportation should be regulated in the public interest, and, with due regard to the type of transportation, to the same extent and by the same agency.

5. Approval of the principle of water carrier regulation along the lines set forth in the bill providing therefor as amended and reported to the Senate, and with recommendation of adoption of the bill so amended with such further amendments not affecting its fundamental provisions as are found proper.

6. Enactment of the Pettengill bill, repealing the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act, or, in the alternative, the enactment of a measure which shall restore said section to the form in which it was prior to the effective date of the Namm-Elkins amendment of June 18, 1910.

Still Another Problem

While suggesting an expansion of the antitrust laws in one respect, the committee, however, points out that "the interference of government with business under these laws as they now stand is part of a broader problem which properly requires for its solution the co-operation of industrial management, in that management must attract and safeguard the necessary capital to carry on the business and must make the enterprise work, and in so for as it is thwarted and defeated in this by conditions of destructive competition, management cannot discharge the obligations which rest on it."

The Sherman Act, the committee holds, to the extent that it impedes management in working toward the removal of conditions of this character, amounts to a substantial interference with the ability of management to perform its task. The alternative, it suggests, is either a far greater degree of direct governmental management or else some revision of anti-trust laws either in their substructive provisions, or in the procedure for their enforcement, or in both.

Richberg Is to Speak

Among the speakers at the Boston meeting will be Donald R. Richberg, former general counsel for the NRA, and William J. Donovan, formerly Assistant United States Attorney- General.

The committee refers to the activities under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act as "the most important development of the year in torney General.

This act, it says, "adds an interesting and important new device to the mechanism of tariff making and adjustment."

In discussing the railroad haul question, the committee notes that "the conditions which orginally prompted the enactment of the long and short haul provision have changed very substantially in recent years."

Railroads instead of having a monopoly in the transportation field, as formerly assumed, it says, are subjected to effective and even destructive competition by truck lines and water carriers.

Commenting on the need for coordination of the nation's transportation system, the committee declares: "We think that this co-ordination can be best brought about by centralizing in a single governmental agency the control of all classes of competing carriers engaged in interstate transportation. Of these agencies the Interstate Commerce Commission, which now has jurisdiction over railroads and motor carriers, seems to us to be the one best qualified by position and experience to accomplish the desired co-ordination."

Zioncheck Says He'll Run 'To Prove I'm Not Foolish'

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 5 (AP)—Representative Marion Anthony Zioncheck (D), of Washington, sought re-election to Congress today at his mother's request, to prove he is "neither crazy nor foolish."

"At all times I wanted to file to succeed myself in Congress, but I was advised that my mother's breakdown, caused by malicious and largely false reports about my activities, made this course inadvisable," said the suddenly serious Mr. Zioncheck.

"Later, however, my mother asked me to run to show the people that I am neither crazy nor foolish."

In a surprise declaration of candidacy yesterday, only three days after he said he wouldd not seek re-election, Mr. Zioncheck became the sixth Democrat and No. 13 on the list of those who seek the post from Washington State's First Congressional District.

Market Stability Plea Likely in Oil Indictments

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 5 (AP)—Legal talent of the oil industry was called on last night to prepare the defense for the companies and individuals indicted by a federal grand jury at Madison, Wis., on charges of violating the Sherman anti-trust law for alleged gasoline price-fixing.

Direct comment from the men indicted, many of them key men in the industry, was not immediately forthcoming. All said the matter had been referred to their counsel.

From unofficial sources came an intimation that part of the oil companies' defense might be a contention the refiners were following the advice of the national Administration to maintain the stability of the gasoline and crude oil markets by openly buying through the pools, mentioned in the indictment, surplus gasoline from independent refiners in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Hungarian Women Establish Prize For Peace Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Twenty - eight women sat in a quiet corner of the Fészek Club of Budapest recently and made a decision to institute, under the presidency of the Countess Albert Apponyi, a Peace Prize which shall be open to the men and women of the world. It will be awarded for the most practical suggestion made as to the means by which women may aid in establishing world peace.

Women of Standing

The 28 were women of importance. Each held the post of chairman—or charman's delegate—of one of Hungary's established organizations. Called together by the Hungarian Federation of Business and Professional Women, they represented all shades of opinion in such societies as the National Federation of Hungarian Women, the Pro-Hungarian Federation, the National Federation of University Women, the Young Women's Christian Association, together with several organizations of a religious denominational character, and others.

Among them were such individuals as Miss Miklos Gáspár, the playwright, Dr. Maria Pataky, of the Ministry of Education, Mrs. Eugénie Meller, of the Feminist Union, and Mrs. Anna Szederkenyi, the Hungarian writer.

Open to World

The trouble lies, the women in the Fészek Club said, in the fact that education toward the things which are at the root of peace has never adequately been taken care of—a fact which they claimed has, in a large measure, come about because women have had too little to do with it.

The women's prize, which they propose to finance themselves, will, in the manner of the Nobel Peace Prize, be open to people all over the world, and it will be awarded for the best answer to the question:

By what reasonable and nationally possible means can women—forming, as they do, the majority of mankind—guarantee world peace? That is to say, by what guarantee may women offer the restoration and the stabilization of international confidence, and how can they best strengthen and develop the genuine "will to peace" which is instinctive in the hearts of all mankind?

Los Angeles Sets Aside Fund for Sports Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Earmarked to publicize Los Angeles County, $28,500 was appropriated recently by the board of supervisors to finance six winter sports events and a series of cultural radiocasts under the sponsorship of the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The expenditure of $22,500 for radio programs will present Southern California's cultural attractions to other parts of the nation. The broadcasts will be made from the Hollywood Bowl, Mt. Wilson Observatory, the Huntington Library, and Los Angeles Harbor.

The rest of the $28,500 will assure staging of an open swimming and diving exhibition in the coliseum swimming stadium, where the Xth Olympiad aquatic events were held; an open golf tournament; a winter sports carnival at Big Pines; a national midwinter sailing regatta; national intercollegiate crew races at the Long Beach Marine Stadium and an international polo series.

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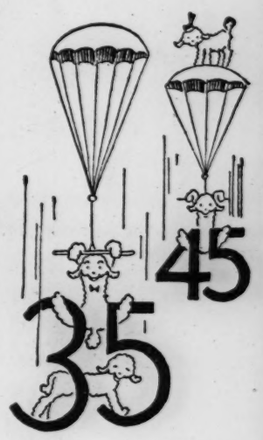

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Landon Is a Republican, He Says as He Casts Vote

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Aug. 5 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon came home to vote in the Kansas primary yesterday and received a neighborly welcome from townsfolk who greeted him for the first time as a presidential candidate.

Casting his ballot, which he termed "a great privilege," was the major business of his 180-mile motor trip from Topeka. But since it was his first home-coming as the Republican presidential nominee, well-wishers arranged two functions in his honor and much of the day was spent shaking hands and renewing acquaintances.

Governor Landon voted in a downtown automobile salesroom. Onlookers laughed when Mrs. Forrest Wyrick, judge, asked his "party affiliation" and Governor Landon replied firmly: "Republican."

When he left the booth, newsmen asked "how it feels as a citizen to exercise the right to vote."

A Great Privilege

"It's a great privilege," the candidate replied. "Every American citizen should qualify as a voter and exercise the right of casting an honest vote in the election of this free-thinking, free-speaking country of ours.

"At this time when the citizens of many other nations are denied the right of suffrage, the importance of our citizens voting is greatly emphasized."

Governor Landon reached this town of 14,000 shortly before noon, after a three-and-a-half-hour drive from Emporia, where he was the overnight guest of William Allen White, the editor.

Discussed Buffalo Speech

On the last 100 miles of his drive he was accompanied by Edwin F. Jaeckle, Republican chairman of Erie County, N. Y., who joined the Governor's automobile party near Emporia. Mr. Jaeckle said he came to discuss plans for the Governor's Buffalo speech late this month. At a Riverside Park luncheon where places were laid for 200 guests, Mrs. Grace Miles, president, presented to Governor Landon what she said was "the charter of the first Landon business women's league organized in the United States."

Thanking the league for the charter, Governor Landon said "I do not recall any meeting that has meant more to me than this greeting from old friends and neighbors."

Praises Women's Movement

The women's movement, the candidate added, "reflects the increased interest of business women in politics.

"This is not so much of a tribute to myself as it is a demonstration of the interest of the women of Montgomery County in the kind of government they are going to live under and do business under in the next few years."

Between the luncheon and an outdoor supper for men arranged by Mayor Ralph Mitchell, Governor Landon voted, visited friends and spent part of his time going over personal business affairs with his office manager, P. S. Bredehoft.

Hamilton Says Farmers Stand Most Losses By Canadian Agreement

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 5 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, told a Colorado audience last night that farmers and cattlemen have been the chief complainants against the Roosevelt Administration's reciprocal trade agreements.

Taking note of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reported designation of opponents of the agreements as "a wrecking crew of agriculture," Mr. Hamilton said, in an address prepared for delivery here, the chief critics (of the Administration trade agreements) have been the farmers and cattlemen who know that under Secretary Hull's arrangements the United States has not won a treaty yet."

Mr. Hamilton, who flew here on his 15-state airplane speaking tour of the West from Billings, Mont., added:

"I do not have to remind the cattlemen of the drop in the price of steers that followed the agreement when Canadian cattle started coming over the border in double the usual numbers."

"If we note the Canadian agreement as our stockmen have, we find the concessions on importations apply only to cattle of over 700 pounds. . . .

"The cattleman is grateful for this protection but he is inclined to recall that we have a neighbor nation on our southern border which the Secretary of State has not yet reached on his list.

"That nation is well known for the large number of smaller type cattle which it raises.

"Can it be that the little group in the State Department disposing of the interests of our people in such irresponsible fashion plans to care for our competitors on the northern border with respect to cattle over 700 pounds and our competitors on the southern border with respect to those under 700 pounds? Who can tell? The State Department now works in secret. . . ."

Carpenters Union Head To Help Landon Drive

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP) — William Hutcheson, of Indianapolis, president of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was appointed director of the Republican National Committee's labor division yesterday. His selection was announced by Arthur M. Curtis, assistant to John D. M. Hamilton, chairman.

Mr. Hutcheson headed the same division in the Hoover campaign of 1932. His job, Mr. Curtis said, would be "to organize the entire labor field throughout the country to support Governor Landon and Colonel Knox."

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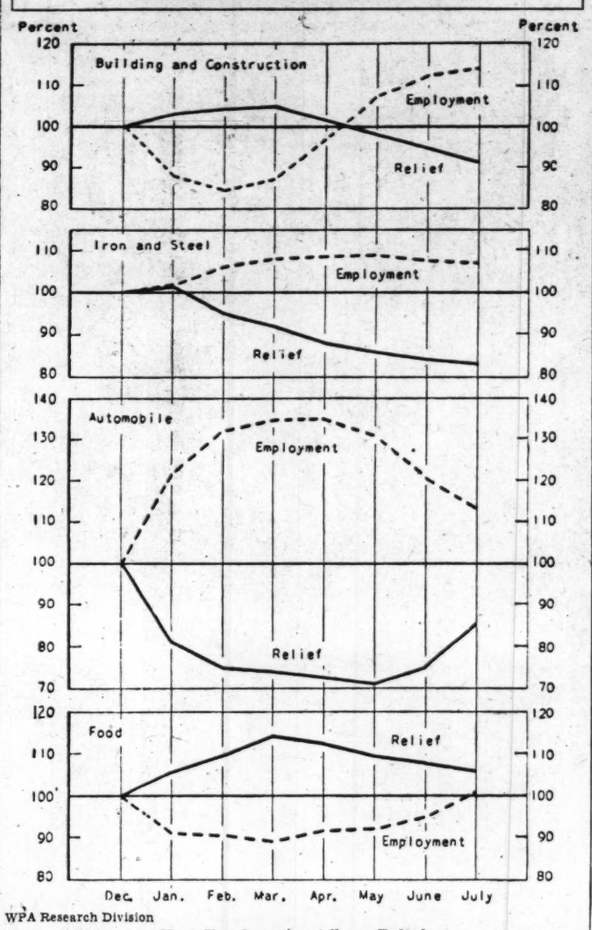

WPA Research Division

How Employment Affects Relief

WPA Officials Say the Close Inverse Correlation Between the Relief Line and the Employment Line in Each of Four Major Industries Depicted Shows That Men Are Willing to Take Jobs and Did Take Them in Their Customary Industries When the Jobs Opened Up

Ickes Draws G. O. P. Fire For Criticism of Landon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—New York leaders in the Republican campaign are making sharp replies to the criticisms against Gov. Alfred M. Landon made over the radio in Washington Monday evening by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., eastern campaign manager, says that there is encouragement in Mr. Ickes's speech because it indicates that the Democrats have become dispirited. Mr. Martin added that Mr. Ickes's remarks came with ill grace from a man who himself was a so-called Progressive, in that he attacks Governor Landon because of what he conceives to be Progressive tendencies.

Mr. Ickes, like Mr. Landon, supported some of the New Deal measures in the beginning, believing then in the sincerity of the program which the Administration promised, Mr. Martin said. Mr. Ickes, he continued, is hardly in a position to criticize Mr. Landon's attitude on civil service, knowing as Mr. Ickes does, he said, that the "jokers contained in Mr. Roosevelt's order affecting postmasters placed not only him but others in high office in the most ludicrous of positions."

Support for Roosevelt

"This pseudo-Republican," he added, "must know that the real intent of the postmaster order was simply to intrench in office the political appointees of the Administration."

Joe Mitchell Chapple, magazine editor and writer, visited the Republican Eastern headquarters Tuesday. He had just come from Topeka, where he talked with Governor Landon.

"Governor Landon," he said, "has a smile that just wins you. He is full of sincerity, common sense and capacity."

The women's division of the Democratic National Campaign Committee announced today that Mrs. Curtis Bok, of the Philadelphia publishing family, would speak tonight on a coast-to-coast hook-up of the Columbia network for the candidacy of President Roosevelt for re-election. This program willl open the new series of campaign talks called "Happy Days." The period is from 10:45 to 11 p. m. Mrs. Bok registered Republican and voted for President Hoover in 1932. Her statement of reasons for supporting President Roosevelt includes the remark that she believed that he "has humanized government."

Foreign Policy Praised

"The fact that this country is singularly free from the civil disturbances now troubling France, Spain and other European countries," she said, "is due in large measure to the wise and human qualities afforded by Mr. Roosevelt during the depression.

"In three years Mr. Roosevelt has established our foreign relations on such a high plane that even his political foes do not question his policies. In domestic affairs he has released the forces of economic recovery after one of the worst depressions in history.

"Why should the country turn away from such a capable and experienced leader?"

African Post Office Offers Bargains To Bold Bidders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—The Post Office here has a novel way of disposing of unclaimed parcels. It organizes a sort of lost-property-lucky-dip-auction-sale. It is fun to take part in and there are bargains galore.

Every few months some hundreds of parcels have accumulated unclaimed owing to faulty addressing or some other cause. There is neither time nor room to allow purchasers to inspect all the items, so they bid for brown paper parcels, all looking much alike. There is some little assistance from a catalog which makes such scanty announcements as "three ladies' dresses." This particular parcel fetched 3s. at a recent sale. But the purchaser was rather surprised to find that the dresses were child's frocks.

However, there is seldom much real disappointment. Most people are pleased with their bargains—or amused.

"Mislaid by the man on the flying trapeze," shouts the auctioneer. "Going; going; gone, for 2s. 6d." The parcel, eagerly undone, reveals a pair of black tights and a cream silk shirt.

Often about three quarters of the unclaimed parcels are from natives. These folk just put the name of the addressee and then don't seem to bother about the address, a post office official explained. A lot of blankets and rugs are usually sold. They fetch a good price, sometimes around 12s. 6d.

Warner Firms' Music Is Once Again on Air

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—The music of five publishing firms controlled by Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., was played and sung on the radio again today after eight months' absence from the air.

E. C. Mills, general manager of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, announced 200 lawsuits involving about $4,000,000, filed against certain broadcasting stations by the society, would be dismissed.

The music firms involved are Harms, Inc., Remick Music Corporation, M. Witmark & Sons, T. B. Harms, Inc., and the New World Music Publishing Company. All have been reinstated in the society from which they withdrew last November on the grounds they were not receiving sufficient royalties.

Men on Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

inferred there was "doubtless a certain amount of malingering among them."

In addition, eight persons naïvely said they preferred work relief jobs to private employment, though the rule required acceptance of any opportunity to leave the relief rolls. About 50 turned down jobs because of duration, location or pay or because out of their regular occupation, which may or may not always have been justifiable. And among a number already employed there was indication that a few were satisfied with part-time or inadequately paid jobs where their incomes had to be supplemented by relief payments and were rather indifferent to bettering themselves.

Most, Willing to Work

This, however, is to look at much the narrower side of the picture. For the evidence is clear that a large majority of those on relief have been and are ready, even anxious, to work.

Approximately one in six of the relief clients charged with job refusals were found in fact to have been already employed when the notification came. This, with the slight exception arready noted, is striking evidence of willingness to work.

After all, probably the biggest single proof on this point is that every month an average of from 2 to 3 per cent of all the cases on the relief or WPA have been closed because the beneficiaries have found jobs in private employment and are taking care of themselves. From February to June this year, approximately 750,000 workers were laid off WPA, and much the greater part of this number are said to have been absorbed by private industry.

Many Back to Old Jobs

Very nearly half of the former relief clients it is found, are taken back by a former employer, which says something for their work reputation. So does the fact that nearly a third of those who have had any work experience have worked five years or more for one employer. Nearly a fourth of those who leave the rolls find a job through some friend or relative. Advertisements, employment offices, direct application, unions, relief offices and so forth account for the rest.

Regarding the unemployed who have once had real, self-respecting work, a social worker gives this testimony:

"We have seen the unemployed searching the elusive job day after day, literally from shop to shop; following vague rumors across the city and out of town; haunting old employers; turned brusquely from employment agencies; avoiding humiliating contact with curious neighbors; and later returning, footsore and grim, to a silently inquiring household.

Sees No Reveling in Idleness

"The uppers of shoes part from soles worn through by tramping pavements. Clothes essential to a decent appearance fail to hold together. Faith in a job or even in the capacity to hold a job may weaken, health may be impaired through enforced neglect, but nowhere do we see in our daily experience that reveling in idleness which myth darkly charges to the unemployed."

The speaker is Miss Grace Marcus, case consultant for the Institute for Family Service in New York City.

To go back to those who in the FERA study had passed up one chance or another because of extenuating circumstances or the nature of the job, the explanations, when one gets down to cases, are not generally so flimsy as might be supposed.

The field of domestic service is one in which there is least standardization and most room for difference of opinion over reasonable wages and working conditions. Yet here are a few of the eight cases found in Baltimore in which women had refused work in homes because of the question of pay:

Starvation Wages Refused

A widow with a 10-year-old daughter refused a job, the net wage of which, after carfare, would have been $2.60 a week. A mother of three small children refused a job paying $5.60 a week on the ground that this would not enable her to provide for care of the children during working hours. Another woman refused a $4.60-a-week job saying it would not support her and her four-year-old son.

The investigators reported that in at least half of the 31 cases studied there the wages offered were below even the low standard for domestic service and below the subsistence needs of the households involved. Many of the employers desired a servant to "live in," which often means practically 24-hour service, and at least 11 of the 31 persons were so situated that they could not leave their families for that type of job. Much the same problems and situations were found in Memphis.

A middle-aged woman in Washington refused a full-time job as a domestic in a large family for her room and board.

Men Had Many Excuses

Among men workers many explanations were given for failures to take jobs.

A number failed to receive the job notifications sent to them, some because of changes of address, some because out of town, a few because of an office mistake. Some were rejected by the prospective employer as not suitable. Some lacked tools or clothing or transportation for the work in question.

One man refused an odd job because it would have interfered with a chance for a permanent job. But a man in Allegheny County, Virginia, was struck off the rolls when he failed to report for a day's plowing because he was engaged at odd jobs.

Two union tradesmen in Washington and one in Memphis turned down jobs at less than the union scale rather than destroy their union standing and jeopardize future chances of employment.

Completion by Industry

In some of these instances and in the suspected preference of a number for relief or WPA work rather than private employment there is evidence of a certain amount of unavoidable, even if indirect, competition for labor between a works program and the marginal employers in private industry, with some complaint from the latter.

Though it is difficult to get any responsible organization to say that labor has been pampered, that implication is often made, and it is said among informed executives that the effect of relief has been felt in the wages that must be offered particularly to unskilled labor in industry and agriculture and to skilled labor in some crafts, particularly construction.

Though the most vocal criticism has been to the effect that relief was too liberal, social workers make the rejoinder that not many families are going to be spoiled by an average grant of $25 a month—the figure ranging from about $17.50 in the South to $45 in New England.

Organization of Unemployed

And one of the novel developments of the past crisis has been the emergence of organizations of the unemployed, such as the Workers' Alliance, organized by Socialists, which organizes demonstrations such as "hunger marches" on the national and state capitals protesting that relief payments are not enough and demanding—not requesting but demanding—more.

Allen Raymond of the New York Herald Tribune has shown in extensive detail how the Communist Party through its Unemployment Councils and Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies has made itself an apparent power through bulldozing methods directed against the relief administration in New York City. Out of the doles which they complain are inadequate, the Councils and the Alliance nevertheless collect, when they can, dues of 5 or 10 cents a month to foment strife and to organize demonstrations and minor riots by people who work a few hours a week for their relief money and have the rest of their time for political agitation.

What of Results?

Early in the Roosevelt Administration it might have been argued that relief was more than an investment in maintaining worker morale, that it was an insurance for the preservation of the capitalistic social order.

If its result, however, is to set up any considerable number who think that a living is something to be wrung from the Government rather than something to be worked for, the insurance has been rather ineffective.

Amid all these circumstances the question of what is a fair relief allowance is a delicate one, and the policy of separating from relief any who refuse fair opportunity to separate themselves from it becomes an important one.

Armies of 46,000 Move on Michigan In U. S. War Game

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—A spectacular war game, being played by some 46,000 regular army and national guard soldiers in the Middle West this week is giving residents of these states a visual lesson in the costliness of militarism.

At the same time, the conduct of the "war" between opposing armies as a game, with rules, umpires to decide each engagement, and no casualties, tends to make people forget the actualities of modern warfare by presenting it as a sport rather than as an affair of horror.

The announced purpose of the mock war is to give training in the field to the War Department's "second army," comprising the fifth and sixth corps of regular troops and National Guards. The army is divided into opposing sections, in this case the Blues and the Reds, with the Browns as allies of the latter.

In this year's game, the focus of attack is upon southern Michigan, with Camp Custer as a center. The movement of troops started Aug. 1, in Kentucky, when soldiers from four states moved across the Kentucky line from Tennessee and continued north, being joined by the "browns."

On Saturday Illinois soldiers will leave for the Michigan camp area by boat, train and truck. Ferries are to carry Wisconsin troops to another camp site in Michigan. Air squadrons will roar out of the Municipal Airport here on the same day.

Some 24,000 men are to be put up in the Camp Custer area under wartime conditions. For the whole "war" some 46,000 troops are being mobilized.

Unemployed Organize Saskatchewan Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Single unemployed of the Province have been united into a provincial organization as a result of a conference here of transient workers and unemployed single residents of Saskatchewan cities.

The new organization is called the Single Workers' Union of Saskatchewan. They have urged the Provincial Government to start a works program at trade union rates of pay.

Illinois Governor Seeks to Appease 'Hunger Marchers'

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 5 (AP)—Hemmed in by a ring of patrolmen, some 400 self-styled "hunger marchers" camped in the capital today while legislative leaders charted a course out of the state's relief crisis.

Gov. Henry Horner's approval of a plan to appropriate an additional $1,000,000 for assistance of the needy each month was hailed as a solution of the problem by House members who conferred with him yesterday. But the jobless disregarded the Governor's suggestion that they return to their homes in Chicago and southern Illinois.

Twenty policemen were stationed at Douglas Park, where they estimated a crowd of between 400 and 500 bivouacked for the night. They dined on watermelon and chicken and prepared for an indefinite stay. Spokesmen said they hoped to lay their six demands, topped by a request for a larger relief bucget, before a joint House-Senate committee before deciding their next step.

Charles Rossio, chairman of the Illinois Workers Alliance, sponsor of the demonstration, and nine others were admitted to the House as a special session of the Legislature convened. Five delegated speakers denounced the Democratic state and national administrations.

Democrats See Strong Roosevelt Labor Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Senator William H. Dieterich (D) of Illinois declared here yesterday that harmony prevails within the labor ranks in Illinois so far as the prevalent support of President Roosevelt's candidacy is concerned.

At the conference today in the office of James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National and State Committees, Mr. Farley added that President Roosevelt has a more solid support from labor than any other President has had.

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British Columbia to Champion New-Deal Marketing in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia will carry the fight for controlled agricultural marketing in Canada alone to the highest court in the British Empire, the Imperial Privy Council. The Canadian Supreme Court having declared the Natural Products Marketing Act of Canada invalid, the present Canadian Government decided not to appeal this decision and it appeared that the attempt to control the marketing of natural products in Canada by law was at an end. Then the British Columbia Government, taking a view directly opposed to that of its Liberal associates in Ottawa, decided to appeal the Supreme Court decision itself.

The case will be argued in London in the autumn. Should the Privy Council reverse the Canadian court and declare the marketing act valid, there is no assurance that the statute will not be repealed by the present Canadian Parliament, which is much less favorable to such legislation than was the former Parliament led by the Bennett Government. But British Columbia is assuming this risk and feels that the marketing question should be settled finally by the court of last resort.

Meanwhile the province is going ahead with the enforcement of its own provincial marketing act within British Columbia and hopes to make it cover exported products also. It has been applied to the vegetable industry and will shortly be enforced in the fruit industry and the Fraser Valley milk industry.

Overseas League Starts Relief Fund For Needy Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — With about $2000 as the nucleus of a fund to start old-age relief among needy members of the Women's Overseas Service League, the organization will put into effect the relief plan adopted at its recent convention here.

The program contemplates assistance to women who, at 60, lack adequate resources and have no one to provide for them. For those who have been members of the league for five years, the league will appropriate up to $500 as entrance fee into an institutional home or, no such place being available, $30 monthly pending the finding of a home.

Besides contributions from the league's 60 units with nearly 2000 members and from individual members, memorial gifts and bequests are expected to swell the relief fund, according to Miss Edythe Davidson of Pittsburgh, league president. Already the organization has extended loans and grants to members in temporary need.

Terms of the league's principal officers did not expire this year. However, before adjournment to meet next year in Cleveland, Ohio, four vice-presidents for as many army corps areas were elected as follows: Second, Mrs. Willard C. Nellis, New York; fourth, Miss Frances Woodberry, Atlanta, Ga.; sixth, Mrs. Julia Pickert, Detroit, and eighth, Dr. Clara G. Cook, San Antonio, Texas.

Mexico Explains Immigration Curb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Mexican Government's decision to limit the immigration of foreign technicians has brought so much publicity here that the Ministry of National Economy has felt it imperative to define its new ruling. This states in part, "The Ministry of National Economy is not opposed to foreign technicians entering the country when these are considered insubstitutable, and as such constitute a benefit to national industry; but it is opposed to those cases that refer to positions already occupied by competent Mexicans, for in this manner national industry would be seriously injured by the substitution of foreign for national technicians and specialists."

As a further guarantee, technicians who wish to enter the country must first be invited by a company that can prove that these men will indeed constitute a benefit to the country. This applies particularly to the petroleum, mining and similar industries that employ a vast number of foreign technicians who by virtue of their skilled training in the best universities are prepared to fill special posts not available to Mexicans who have not had the same technical facilities for study.

Mining Town in Operatic Comeback

Throngs make pilgrimage to Central City, Colo., to hear Gilbert and Sullivan's 'The Gondoliers' in opera house where notables of Gold Rush days once held sway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CENTRAL CITY, Colo., Aug. 5—The annual pilgrimage to this once-thriving mining town's little "opera house" is on. Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Gondoliers," produced by Frank St. Leger, opened with pomp and ceremony in the big stone structure on July 18, to continue to Aug. 8.

In the Gold Rush days of '59 all eyes were turned toward Colorado, with Central City as the hub of the excitement. Twice in its history this mining camp has been almost a household word throughout America and well known abroad. The city is situated in a narrow canyon, the buildings hang on the hillsides with great retaining walls in front, while the back yards are carved out of the gold hills.

Dwellings on Cliff

Hundreds of these cliff dwellings were built at great expense. Thousands of people sought gold by day and roamed the streets by night. However, one group of citizens, inspired by the beauty of the mountains, met for music and amateur theatricals and finally became the leaders in a movement which resulted in the construction of the Central City Opera House. Here the greatest actors and actreses of the time appeared. It was built by popular subscription in 1878.

All through the boom days, the opera house was filled by eager throngs and the great and near great were on its tage and in its audiences.

Town Is Deserted

Then came the "Great Discouragement," when labor costs were so high and the value of ore was so low that mines could not be operated at a profit. Family after family abandoned their cliff dwellings and moved away. Whole streets were deserted. The famous opera house was locked with all its contents just as they were in the heyday of its Glory. Central City had joined the ranks of the Ghost Cities of the mining districts. It had scintillated like a star, passed its zenith, and then sunk into oblivion. Its first claim to fame had passed.

Time passed, and in the settlement of a will, the Central City Opera House became the property of the University of Denver. It was decided to reopen the house for play festivals in the summer. The services of Robert Edmond Jones were enlisted as director and an outstanding cast was selected to present "Camille" as the opening play, in the summer of 1932.

Opera House Restored

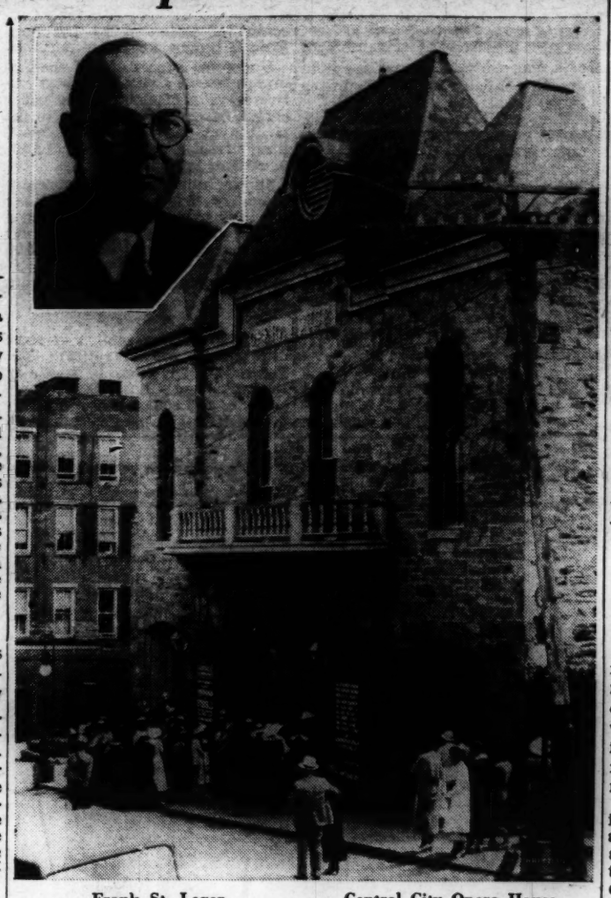
Everything was restored as it had been on the first opening night—every tint and shade of color on walls and ceiling. The carpet and curtain and the old hickory chairs were in place. The chandeliers were polished and new scenery was constructed.

The idea of the play festival caught the popular fancy. Illustrated articles appeared in national periodicals and country weeklies. Once more Central City became a widely-known name—this time as a symbol of the revival of a great art. When Lillian Gish appeared on the opening night she looked out on a scene reminiscent of gold-boom days. The house was filled with prominent persons, all clad in styles of the early days. Ushers wore Prince Albert coats, and the whole effect was that of a first-night audience in the boom days of the mining camp.

Succession of Plays

In succeeding years have come "The Merry Widow" with Gladys Swarthout, Richard Bonelli, and Natalie Hall; Walter Houston in "Othello" with Nan Sunderland and Kenneth McKenna; while last year's "Central City Nights" was a colorful review of early theatrical glories of this mining city, featuring Nan Sunderland, Nica Doret and Dorothy Chapman.

And now the fifth summer finds a cast of 40, under the direction of Mr. St. Leger, presenting Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera, "The Gondoliers" to packed houses.



Frank St. Leger — Central City Opera House

Tugwell Informs President Drought Aid Just Scratched

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt studied today a report from Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell saying the Administration has just begun to scratch the surface in extending aid to drought-stricken farmers.

After participating in a conference with Mr. Roosevelt on drought and federal finances, the undersecretary of agriculture and resettlement administrator said last night the major part of the drought relief task remained ahead.

The Resettlement Administration, he said, is concentrating direct relief grants of $18.50 a month in the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming, hit most severely by hot sun and winds.

Swings Into Action

The work now is "swinging into action," he added, in other states where the Agricultural Department has designated drought counties.

Mr. Roosevelt expects to reach a decision by Friday on when he will start an inspection trip through some of these states.

Whether the tour will begin next week, after he returns to Washington, depends among other factors on a change in the condition of George H. Dern, Secretary of War.

Among other measures undertaken by the Resettlement Administration to help farmers in the drought districts, Mr. Tugwell listed these:

Other Measures

Granting loans to care through the winter for livestock and work animals essential for subsistence.

Providing loans to move other stock to pasturage.

Extending loans for seed for forage crops that can be harvested this season.

Setting up machinery for purchasing and shipping feed into the drought regions, with the Agriculture Department co-operating by locating available supplies for farmers and dealers.

Assisting farm women to make the best use of their food supplies, with particular attention to nutrition.

Establishing an information service for farmers desiring to move to new land.

No Politics in Drought

President Roosevelt coupled a further study of drought conditions with a discussion of federal finances, then emphasized at his press conference that politics was divorced from drought relief.

He relaxed the rule that he must not be quoted directly on what he says at press conferences to authorize a statement that:

"It is a great disservice to the proper administration of any government to link up human misery with partisan politics."

Around him in the library of his home he gathered another array of Washington officials for what he said was the usual monthly conference on finances. The drought, he said, figured in the talk.

Drought Tour Date Indefinite

The drought, the President said, still is serious. It has required use of relief funds in some states in excess of allocations, he said, but, because of a pickup in employment, allocations in some other states have not been as large as had been contemplated. The latter, he added, have not been sufficient to offset the former entirely.

After asserting that a prospective trip through drought-blighted states would have no political aspects, the President said he probably would not know until late this week when the tour would be made or whether it would precede another through flood-swept eastern states.

Asked for comments on long-range plans to meet droughts, Mr. Roosevelt said he wished to defer any statement until he had received a report from the Great Plains Drought Committee which is studying every angle of the situation. He said he might meet the committee, which has arranged a trip from Texas to the Dakotas and Minnesota, starting the middle of the month, somewhere in the dust bowl.

Plot to Infect Milk Laid to Black Legion

DETROIT, Aug. 5 (AP)—A city bacteriologist was discharged yesterday after his admission that a high officer of the Black Legion "approached" him nine months ago—and he did not report it—with a plot to infect milk delivered to Jews.

Dr. Henry F. Vaughan, city health commissioner, announced the dismissal of the bacteriologist, Charles T. McCutcheon. Nothing came of the plot. Mr. McCutcheon denied in a statement to Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea that he bred any germs for the terrorists but admitted being questioned by the legionnaire officer, who has been arrested as one of the twelve defendants in a conspiracy to murder case.

Allegheny Steel's Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Allegheny Steel Company reports as follows for six months ended June 30, 1936: Net profit, $830,779, equal to $1.35 a share, on 613,785 common shares outstanding.

Million-Mile Pencils of Light Shown in Photos of Sun's Eclipse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Dr. Irvine C. Gardner, American natural scientist, reported to the National Geographic Society and the National Bureau of Standards here yesterday, showing eight large pictures of the recent total eclipse and its mysterious corona made with a camera lens of his own invention.

Dr. Gardner, with the aid of his scientist wife, made the photographs at Ak Bulak, U. S. S. R., on June 19, with a specially modeled nine-inch lens so efficient that, mounted in a tube only 14 feet long, it did the work for which astronomical photographers have heretofore required tubes 75 to 100 feet long.

While there has been no time so far for detailed study of the images, Dr. Gardner expressed himself as highly pleased with the apparent results. He believes that his pictures compare favorably with the best photographs made during previous eclipses.

Dr. Gardner obtained both black-and-white and natural color photographs of the sun's corona or halo with exposures ranging from one to sixteen seconds. As a result of frequent rehearsals, Dr. and Mrs. Gardner were able to utilize 56 of the 117 seconds of the total eclipse in actually making exposures, requiring 61 seconds for the changing of plate holders, and the removal and replacement of dark slides.

The one-second exposures show the corona extending hundreds of thousands of miles outward from the disk of the sun; while the 16-second exposures show some streaks of light in the corona extending from the edge of the disk more than 1¾ times the sun's diameter. These pearly pencils of light are probably well over a million miles in length.

All of the photographs show apparent nicks in the edge of the sun's disk. These were caused by extreme brilliance of the "prominences"—intensely hot flames lick out from the sun's surface for perhaps thousands of miles. These flames are believed to be ignited hydrogen gas.

Prints will be made from the eclipse negatives for publication in the National Geographic Magazine, after which astronomers will make photographic studies of the negatives in an effort to gain new knowledge in regard to the relative brightness of the corona at various distances from the sun.

British Columbia's Fishing Industry Strike Collapses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The strike of fishermen which threatened to demoralize the great fishing industry of Canada's Pacific Coast collapsed when the government of the province denounced the strikers for their refusal to arbitrate with the cannery operators.

In this dispute G. S. Pearson, Minister of Labor, laid down the important principle that the workers should agree to arbitration or abandon their efforts to tie up the fishing industry. As they declined to do either, Mr. Pearson, whose sympathy with labor has been so marked as to incur the criticism of employers many times, immediately announced that he would do everything in his power to protect the right of the fishermen to fish in defiance of the strike committee if they desired to do so. As a result, provincial police protected strike-breaking fishermen and fishing was resumed.

It had been feared the strike, which stopped fishing at three leading ports, would spread up and down the coast but this did not occur, following the stand taken by Mr. Pearson. Those behind the strike, the labor minister said in a statement here, did not want fishing to proceed this summer and the public, he declared, had a right to decide what motives actuated these men.

This is the second major strike which has failed in the basic industries of British Columbia during the last six months. An attempt to tie up the timber industry collapsed in the same way.

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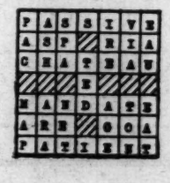

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Working out cryptograms, with or without frills, is not only happy hobby, but it also adds many words to our vocabulary.
2. Mast, Must, Dust, Duct, Duck, Deck. Deck, Peck, Pack, Pact, Past, Mast.
3. Und—Underground.
4. Virole, Icebox, Redtop, Obtuse, Loosed, Expede.
5. Scrambled eggs.

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PITTSBURGH

Republican Woman's Vote Sought by Skilled Publicity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—To reach that elusive but important vote caster, the woman citizen, a special campaign approach is being made by the women's division of the Republican National Committee here.

The appeal is chiefly to the home maker's interests. The rising cost of beefsteak is made a major issue, along with defense of the Constitution and what the Republicans call Americanism.

Facts With Persuasion

Experienced feminine politicians who head the women's department in western division offices here say that the woman voter is to be won by constructive arguments rather than old-style political oratory which vented its scorn upon the opponent. Women want to be helped to understand the issues, the fundamentals, they say. This task the women's division here is undertaking to perform, through leaflets, pamphlets, and a magazine, all presenting what political workers call "the facts."

But a great deal of political color can be woven into factual statements. What on first glance appears a cool economic argument may prove, upon closer analysis, to be a cleverly prepared campaign document, presenting only those facts that uphold the arguments of the party citing them. A bulletin quite devoid of impassioned adjectives may be all the more effective for their absence.

Two Methods of Speaking

Individual women speakers, using this campaign material, are quite likely to warm it up considerably. There is always the possibility of a dual approach—the official one expressed in publications, restrained and dignified; and the unofficial, voiced by speakers, much freer in its use of campaign adjectives in denunciation of the opposing candidates. This double approach was quite frankly admitted during the opening days of the campaign, when a Republican woman in high party position was praised at a luncheon here for maintaining her womanly dignity and verbal restraint in the campaign.

"No," she said, "it is not my temperament to call names—but,' she added knowingly, "we must have people who can do these things."

The implication is that those who "do these things" will not be disciplined by headquarters, but may even get a pat on the back.

Home Sentiment

There appear to be two lines of appeal being used in the official approach to the woman voter. The simplest one is based on the personal characteristics of the candidates, particularly of the presidential candidate. Women are urged to support Governor Landon because, party workers say, he is honest, he is understanding, and he has a beautiful home life. Campaign literature shies away from making a direct comparison with President Roosevelt's home life, but instructions to local publicity chairmen working under the women's division suggest that interviews with home women for use in local newspapers bring out this campaign argument.

Leading Questions

"Don't you feel that the sane, wholesome family life of the Landons is a refreshing contrast to the Roosevelt family record of divorce, scandal, and the continual run-in with traffic officers?" one of the suggested questions runs. "Hasn't it outraged you the way Mrs. Roosevelt has taken advantage of her position as the President's wife to make money by radio and magazine articles?"

Answers to these questions as given by the women interviewed are to be offered for publication to cooperating Republican newspapers as part of a symposium on "Why I shall vote for Landon."

Constitution and Spoils

Material published for general distribution among women has a less partisan tone. A series of eight-page leaflets going out for national circulation from headquarters provides women campaigners with talking points on economic and social issues. Each takes up some particular current problem from the Republican standpoint. One is devoted to the Constitution. Another contains an indictment of the Democratic administration for its use of the spoils system.

The most popular booklet so far has been the one which makes direct appeal to the housekeeper's pocketbook. It is called "Cost of Living."

Rise of Prices

"Our Shopping List—Then and Now"—a table printed in the pamphlet is an example of the factual style of campaign writing. In parallel columns are the prices of steak, roast, (rib and chuck) pork chops, lamb, chickens, butter, milk, lard and wheat flour, as of March 1933 and as of December 1935, with percentage of increase listed.

The text of the leaflet is frank in its economic appeal. "If the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, then certainly the route to the housewife's is via her pocketbook." Its indictment of the New Deal is on these lines:

Bills to Pay

"Running a government isn't greatly different in principle than managing a household. And the Roosevelt Administration has been conducting national affairs very much like the most scatterbrained little bride who ever put wrinkles in her husband's brow with bills piled up all over town, bills so mountainous he can't see how he will ever take care of them. If that bride manages to be really spectacular, plunging into indebtedness so heavily that her future children will still be burdened with her bills, we have made our analogy with the Roosevelt Administration pretty complete."

Canadian Treaty

The article proceeds to give explanations as to the causes of the higher cost of living, blaming New Deal policies entirely. It concludes with more statistics, the last group to show results of what it calls "F. D. R.'s Good Neighbor Treaty with Canada." The point the pamphlet would make is that not even the farmer is benefited by the price rise, but that imports of agricultural products have increased.

Appealing to women as a group has its complexities. All women do not see alike, obviously.

Farm Viewpoint

Farm women share the attitudes of their husbands on economic matters and cannot be reached by the same appeal as city womeen. In this, the problem of reaching different economic classes of women with the same platform is quite similar to that of reaching men.

The method used by the feminine publicists is to follow the party platform pretty closely, and to interpret its planks to women in terms of their own experience. The platform says, "America is in peril. The welfare of American men and women and the future of our youth are at stake." The woman speaker translates this into terms of opportunities which each mother dreams of for her boys and girls. Regimentation is held up not as a national issue but as a threat to that mother's children. Will they be able to carve fortuntes for themselves if what the Republicans call the "socialistic experiment of the New Deal" continues? Mothers are expected to shake their heads no and vote Republican.

Goveernment's "Cover Charge"

The economy issue is brought home also. Attacking the Administration's spending, and blaming it for high taxes, one publication puts the matter to the housewife in this immediate form:

"Do you know that every morning beside your breakfast plate is an invisble card which, if you could see, would read: 'Cover charge payable to Government—25 per cent of the cost of everything on the table.'"

This year a larger staff of women writers is at work on publicity for feminine consumption. Three young women with extensive newspaper and publicity experience are engaged in the production of campaign literature and publicity, and in enlisting local volunteer "publicists" in every county where Republican women are organized.

Youths Find School, Not Vacation Fun At Detention Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Summer-school has been revived here at Juvenile Hall. The County Board of Supervisors recently matched a school district appropriation of $780 to renew the policy of providing immediate, constructive pursuits for boys and girls entering the detention home at a time when normal vacation might allow time for thoughts of resentment and self-condemnation.

Both delinquents and dependents, the two classifications of entrants, are assured instruction in full or part-time classes. The return of all-year schooling leaves 1936 with only two weeks, one before and one after summer session, in which no formal classes are held.

The combined allotment of $1580 will provide salaries for four teachers. Many of the present 200 enrolled at Juvenile Hall are not required to study in summer, although all are assigned a program of the R's, sloyd, printing, home economics, social studies and art work during the winter.

Built in 1928, the hall is a clearing house for childen who either are returned to civil life and private homes or sent to correction institutions. Many stay several months on the seven-acre campus.

Chicago School Cost 25 P. C. of Land Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—Chicagoans, looking at the itemized account of expenditure of the 1935 real estate tax dollars, sent them Aug. 3 by the county treasurer, find that the biggest item on the list is schools. Twenty-five cents out of every dollar goes to pay teachers, and additional cents and fractions of a cent are spent for school buildings, school debt, pensions, etc.

At first glance it looks high. The next largest item is 10 cents of the dollar for the city's bonded debt. Then comes 8 cents for police, 5 cents for park operation, and so on.

But upon comparison of Chicago school costs with those of other cities, citizens find they are not spending as much as they might for education. A recent study of school costs of 73 large cities made by the United States Office of Education showed that Chicago spends $6.90 less per child than the average for these cities.

What looks worse from the educational standpoint is that Chicago's costs for school administration are disproportionately high. The average for the 73 cities was 3 per cent of the total cost spent for administration, while Chicago spent 3.2 per cent.

Educational surveys have offered suggestions for cutting administrative costs here by consolidation of departments and other means, but little has been done about it. Instructional costs in Chicago were reported by the government survey as 70.3 per cent of the total in the city, as compared with 78.1 per cent for the average of other municipalities of comparable size.

Townsend Clubs Increase

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Gilmour Young, national secretary of the Townsend old-age pension movement, said today 1612 new Townsend clubs had been granted charters since April 1, raising the total number of units to over 9000. The majority of the new clubs were in the East and Middle West, he said.

Canadian Lumber Manufacture Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Canada is exporting less raw timber and manufacturing more, according to figures issued by the British Columbia Government. Replying to public and newspaper protests against the exports of unmanufactured timber, government officials revealed that in the first half of this year log exports totaled 90,247,768 feet, as against 112,000,000 feet in the first half of 1935, a drop of 22,000,000 feet, or roughly 20 per cent. Last year the total log exports of British Columbia were 235,291,766 feet, and at the present rate this year's total will be less than 200,000,000 feet.

This decrease was regarded as satisfactory since it occurred during a period of increasing lumber exports and an advance of 17 per cent in the cut of timber.

Hertzog Rejects Pan-African Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—The establishment of a Pan-African League has been urged by Senator T. C. Visser in the Union Senate.

The aim, Senator Visser said, would be to ensure that the states approximately 10 degrees south of the equator should be deemed "white states"—states in which the interests of the white race should prevail; the states situated between 10 degrees south and 10 degrees north of the equator should be deemed "black states"—states where, in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty of St. Germain (1919), the consideration of the interests of natives would receive preference over the interests of the Europeans.

No Arms In Black States

In the black states no armament or military development should be permitted, except such as might be considered necessary by the Pan-African League for police purposes.

Under the supervision of the European powers controlling these native states a common native policy should be developed, leading to the civilization of the aborigines along lines of their own customs, habits and tribal laws.

In the white states an endeavor should be made to govern the natives under a policy of segregation in accordance with the idea "which has for generations been the aim and practice of the white inhabitants of the present Union of South Africa."

Lack of Argument

Senator Visser's motion received little support and was rejected. The Prime Minister, Gen. James B. M. Hertzog, asked which country would prescribe the common native policy. South Africa, he pointed out, could not even agree with the neighboring Portuguese territories on the native question.

Senator F. S. Malan said the whole question of such a league was impracticable. With such a variety of conditions in Africa, it would not work. Perhaps the idea had been modeled on the Pan-American League, he added, but conditions were far different there, and Senator Visser wanted to give his Pan-African League more powers even than the League of Nations possessed.

GOP Youth to Stump

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Young Republicans in the capital are being groomed for the stump in the coming campaign by Prof. Harold F. Harding of George Washington University. He suggests debates with young Democrats.

Use of Homing Pigeons to Locate Fliers Planned in Place of Expensive Wireless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Aviation authorities and owners of homing pigeons are discussing the possibility of using pigeons on aircraft as a means of communication in emergency when traveling over inaccessible country.

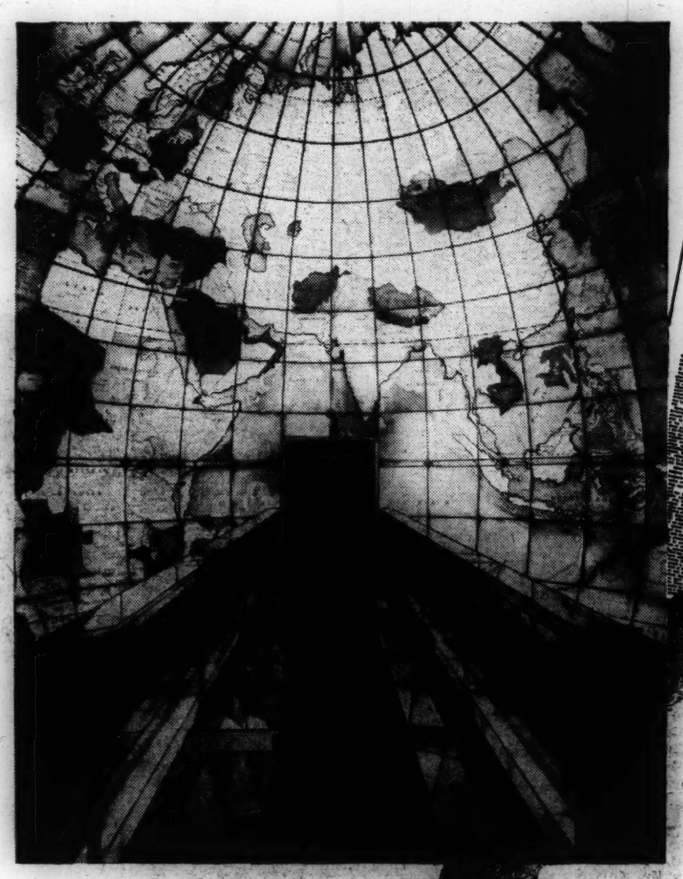
This need has been emphasized following the recent plight of aviators who were stranded in Central Australia with their wireless equipment out of order as the result of a crash. It was only after an intensive search that the men were found in a most isolated spot by observation from an encircling plane.

Authorities agree that planes which travel over long distances involving mountain ranges and land subject to fog conditions or arid regions should have wireless equipment and carry pigeons as a safeguard.

A small crate carrying four birds could be carried easily. In Australia long flights of 800 miles and more have been undertaken successfully by homing pigeons. Under normal conditions an ordinary type of homing pigeon will cover from 300 to 400 miles in a day.

The secretary of the Aero Club, J. Churchill Smith, says it is felt by aviators that the time is not far distant when all planes flying in outback areas will be compelled to carry wireless.

Homing pigeon officials contend that homing pigeons will be more reliable and less expensive than wireless and they would do all possible to have the idea adopted.



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Eastern Hemisphere

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Organized Women Open Little Shop as Treaty Office

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

In Geneva It Is 'Equal Rights'

In Paris Urgent Forget-Me-Nots Are Pinned on Deputies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

When I put my last letter to you into the postbox, I had a feeling that it was a somewhat unfinished affair. I wrote—do you remember—from Geneva, and I wrote at a moment when it was becoming evident that representatives of a number of international organizations of women, who had arrived for the conference of the International Labor Organization, were about to launch an agitation in favor of the promotion of a discussion, during that conference, of the Equal Rights Treaty.

Directly your letter had dropped into the box, affairs began to be lively. You remember that the Equal Rights Treaty—which, by its main article, would confer equal rights upon men and women in every State which ratifies it, and which was actually signed by four States at Montevideo in 1933 and has since been signed by a fifth—first came to the notice of the International Labor Organization less than a year ago, when the Assembly of the League of Nations expressed the hope that the organization might consider it in its relation to the whole economic status of women.

The I. L. O., as its name suggests, is that part of the League which deals with labor conditions throughout the world, and, since it seemed the right and proper authority to occupy itself with the economic status of women, it agreed, when it met last February, to do this. And it decided, as you remember, to institute what it termed an "exhaustive study" of the subject. For this purpose, it not only planned methods of investigation, but enlarged its staff in order to cope with the extra work thus entailed.

The Organizations Interested

Just as I was posting your letter, the women, in order to keep their question alive, were negotiating for the renting of a small shop close to the Bâtiment Electoral where the I. L. O. was in session. Presently they decorated it with flags, and with notices which indicated that equality was an affair of justice and that justice must be done.

There were representatives among them of a number of national and international organizations—the International Council of Women, the Equal Rights International, the National Women's Party of the United States, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the All-Asian Conference of Women, and others—and they set themselves the task of interviewing every delegate and every technical adviser to the conference for the purpose of promoting a discussion of their cause.

It was a big piece of work. I watched it going on, realizing the demands it made upon resource and courage—especially upon courage. The question of equality and of the Equal Rights Treaty was not upon the official agenda, and no official person really wanted to bother with it, but the women were persistent.

By gallant effort they eventually persuaded no fewer than 23 members of the conference to sign a letter to Monsieur Bramsnaes, the president, asking for consideration of their question, and when the request was refused, they persuaded the same 23 to write again asking that, even though time might not be granted for discussion immediately, a place should be found for it on the agenda of the next conference.

Study of Adjustments Needed

At that point, I returned to London, but letters followed me. The second request of the 23 had been refused—on technical grounds, the women explained. But the leader of the Venezuelan delegation, Mr. Carlos de Léon, had come to the rescue. Addressing the Director of the I. L. O., he had asked for early discussion to aid in reconciling the I. L. O. treaties, which introduce special "protection" for women workers, with the Equality Treaty which, signed at Montevideo, would give them complete equality with men. And, since, according to I. L. O. rules, the request of a single government for discussion is sufficient to obtain such discussion, it seems probable that discussion will ensue and that the women will have scored a victory.

But they are leaving nothing to chance. Straining their resources to the utmost, they are going to keep their little shop in Geneva open all summer. They are going to fly their flags when the League Assembly meets in September. It seems, they say, the obvious and the only thing to do.

Two Sides to Question

Of course, not all the women of Europe agree that the adoption of a treaty which would abolish special protection for women and establish by law complete equality between the sexes would be a wise procedure. You in the United States understand this without my explaining further, because your own women are just as divided in the matter as we are.

In Europe, the women of the industrial organizations believe, for the most part, in supporting differences in the industrial legislation which deals with men and with women, and a number of nonindustrial women sympathize with them. They say, with reason, that the working woman is incapable, by reason of her very economic necessity, of protecting herself, and that she must be dealt with differently, at any rate for the time being, to a way in which men are dealt with.

I do not want to go further into this. It is really only a question of technique. The ultimate aim of both parties—the liberation of woman—is precisely the same, and it does not greatly matter that there are differences of approach.

It is good that there are pioneer idealists with vision clear enough to see that the whole fabric of thought in regard to woman must ultimately experience a change so radical as to transform the entire basis of sex relationships. It is likewise good that there are pioneer realists who discern the needs of a society not yet fully prepared for reform and who, because of it, are able, with patience, to care for the intermediate needs of the working world.

French Women Take Notice

So much for that. But talking about the technique of method reminds me of another thing I want to tell you before the mail goes—and I shall have to hurry.

Elisabet has been writing to me again from Paris. She is immensely stirred by the happenings among women there because, as she says, "six or eight years ago women were almost completely indifferent to public affairs," and she adds, "What a change of mentality!"

The fact of the matter is that the advent of the new French Government and its unprecedented appointment of three women to serve in ministerial positions, has stirred the women of the country as little else could, and efforts to secure further, if humbler, administrative posts have received a tremendous impulse.

In certain parts of France women already serve in municipal capacities. All told, there are some 45 deputy councilors, some 95 members of commissions of various kinds, and some 17 who hold posts in departmental work, concerned, for the most part, with social service. Quite recently the city of Dijon voted the admission of two women councilors, but the voting was extremely tentative—so tentative that, if the two do not behave themselves, do not, that is, attain the dazzling heights of perfection which women are usually expected to attain, the moment they are appointed to public positions, they will gently but firmly be turned down at the end of their first year.

But the real thrill has centered in Paris. Paris, which possesses some 20 women who serve on municipal commissions, but which has not a single city councilor, was stirred recently by a proposition put forward by no fewer than 11 men councilors for the admission of 20 women who should, as deputy councilors, represent the feminist societies, and should—the suggestion seemed almost fantastic—be allowed to "utter their opinions and wishes concerning the questions of the day."

Kettledrum Serenade

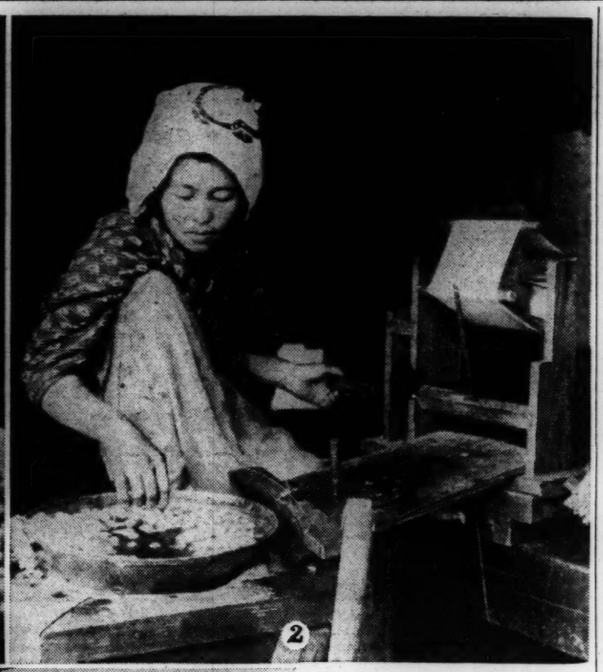
Opposition broke loose under the leadership of a certain Monsieur Merlin, but counter-opposition "broke looser," as Elisabet has it. The women descended upon the home of Monsieur Merlin in the quiet rue de la Seine. With trumpets, kettledrums, and all manner of musical and unmusical instruments, they serenaded him, while press reporters and press photographers rushed to the spot to make records. When the police arrived, the disturbers of the peace were unrepentant. They would disperse, they said, but they would certainly return again to "sing the Senator another song."

This is the way things are going, says Elisabet, and who could have thought it? So short a time ago everyone so good, and now—everyone so very bad! But is it bad? Is it bad to present, as the Paris women have done, bunches of forget-me-nots to recalcitrant parliamentary deputies, arriving at the Palais Bourbon, in order to remind them not merely that French women have, as a whole, taken a backward place in public affairs, but that they are actually still voteless? And is it bad to send gray woolen stockings, skillfully mended, to members of the Senate with messages attached which assure them that, even possessed of their full rights, women will still remember to perform their ancient duty? It is, of course, just a question of method. Elisabet does not commit herself.

Yours very sincerely,

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

[The first Wednesday of each month you receive a letter like this from Phyllis Lovell of our European bureau, telling you what is going on among women of Great Britain and the Continent.]



Japan Tourists Bureau

From Cocoons To Kimono

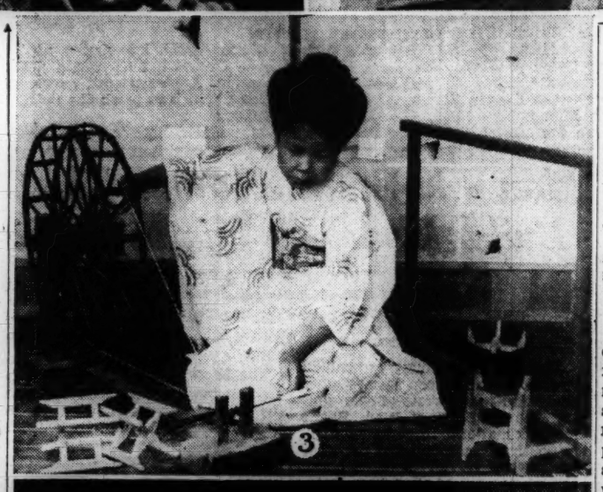
JAPANESE women have been making silk since about 300 A. D., and in country districts they are still doing it today although factory methods are gradually ousting the old handicraft.

Up to 40 or 50 years ago, it was a regular part of every Japanese housewife's duties to raise her own silkworms, reel, spin, and dye the silk, and then weave all the family kimonos.

The worms are raised indoors on trays, and for six weeks keep the family busy feeding them constantly with fresh mulberry leaves. During the last 10 days they eat so quickly they have to be fed every hour. Then they spin their white or creamy yellow cocoons from which the silk is reeled.

It takes a great many mulberry leaves to feed the millions of silkworms raised every year in Japan, and travelers through the countryside see numerous hillsides planted closely with short, dwarfed mulberry trees in neat rows that look rather like the orderly vineyards of southern Europe.

The first operation is that of sorting cocoons, (1), to remove all crushed or defective ones. Only perfect cocoons can be used for reeling; the imperfect ones are used for "spun silk." Reeling is the second process, (2). After the cocoons are floated in hot water to soften them, the thread is reeled off in the form of raw silk. One thread is sometimes as much as 800 to 1200 yards long. Next comes "throwing," (3), which consists of twisting and doubling strands of raw silk together to make a stronger thread. The last worker shown here, (4), is spinning silk waste into "spun silk."



The Business Girl Who Lives at Home

Should She Pay Board and Learn to Live on Her Salary as If Away?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS SOON as a girl living at home takes her first position in office, shop or studio at a regular salary, the efficient management and distribution of her money will include the question of her attitude and responsibility toward the home finances. A frank discussion between the girl and her parents will help solve any problems concerned with the many facets of the situation. If the matter is settled fairly and equably in the beginning, with justice to the business girl's wages, her position in the home, the amount of service she needs from the family and due consideration of the family's rights, a feeling of security and freedom from further money problems in this connection will be gained by both the girl and her parents.

To pay board or not to pay board may be the interesting issue confronting the girl as she enters upon her new status as a wage earner of the family.

Gives Presents

"I don't pay board, but I buy things for the house and give mother lots of presents," said a young business girl in talking with an older friend. "It is more interesting than merely paying a set amount every week and amounts to the same thing."

"Could you afford to pay $5 a week for board?" asked the friend.

"Yes, that is not very much," said the girl, "but I could not do that and give presents too."

"Did you ever add up what you spent in a year on the family?" asked the friend with gentle persistency. "Would it amount to nearly $300?"

"Oh no! I couldn't afford that much," protested the girl.

"Five dollars a week for board would be an addition to the family treasury of $260 a year," said the older woman. She smiled significantly and waited.

"You make me feel as if I had been cheating the family," said the girl after a thoughtful moment. "I liked the fun of buying things and playing Lady Bountiful, but it doesn't sound very bountiful now that I add it up. Perhaps mother would like to buy a few extras herself."

Unfair to Herself

"You have been unfair to yourself, too," said the friend. She smiled at the girl's astonishment and continued, "You are not really learning to live on your salary or budgeting your money until you put aside a definite amount for your living expenses. No matter how much your parents love you and want to help you, you are a certain definite expense on the family treasury. Wherever you live, with friends or strangers, money must be paid out for your food and room, your laundry, and your use of heat and light. Until you are able to finance this personal expense you are not an adult from a financial viewpoint, but a child dependent on others."

"And all this time I thought I was grown up because I was earning money," said the girl with a smile.

Sometimes a girl does not pay board, but gives her mother the greater part of her salary and the mother either buys her clothes when needed or gives the girl five or ten dollars when she asks for it. This mother usually decides what her daughter will wear on various occasions and tells her when she needs a haircut or a permanent. Probably when the girl wants five dollars the mother asks why she wants it, and more than likely decides that four or six dollars will be better. All initiative, the opportunity of learning values, wise buying, cost of materials and service, comparison of goods and the important lessons of choice, discrimination and good taste are lost to the girl and she is not learning necessary lessons in independence because of the well-meant but devastating domination of the mother.

After Talking It Over

The payment of a definite amount each week, to be determined after thoughtful consideration between the girl and her parents, in most cases proves the best way to make a fair adjustment of the addition to the family income. The girl feels the self-respecting pride and independence of contributing her fair share to the general fund for the good of all, and has enough left to give her freedom of choice in clothes, necessities and luxuries. The mother, as manager of the family budget, can depend on this regular, added income, knowing that she is wise and right in accepting it for its mutual benefit and broader possibilities for herself, her family and her daughter. She will receive added happiness from the realization that always she may help the girl in many ways that never could be evaluated in money.

The Little Extras

Included in a summary of the situation concerning the business girl's financial contribution to the home may be many little questions to be dealt with kindly and wisely. Meals outside of family hours; lunches to be put up from the family budget and taken to work to save the girl's lunch money; extra cleansing of clothes; errands done by others to save the girl's time and strength; the company she brings to dinner or home for a week-end and naturally requiring extra food and linens; evening gatherings and parties with their accompanying service and refreshments. Each or all may be a source of distress and irritation if not talked over frankly and fairly. It is unjust to a girl who is eager to develop into a clear-minded efficient woman, not to help her realize that for every extra addition to the general expenses or withdrawal from the family budget someone must pay, the expense must be met from a definite source.

"Mary loves company and she has lots of parties," said one fond mother of an older daughter.

"Does she pay part of the expense or do you pay it all?" asked the girl's aunt.

"What an idea! I would not think of asking Mary to pay for her parties," said the mother indignantly. "It is a pity if her parents cannot help her a little."

Needs to Learn Values

"You may help her greatly by your charming home background, your delicious cooking and your sincere welcome of her friends," explained her aunt, "but how is Mary going to learn the value of money if she thinks parties and refreshments always come free? You told me she might be transferred to an office in another city. In that case she will board with strangers or share an apartment with other girls. She will be t tally unprepared for the many demands on her money, and will be amazed and perhaps seriously disturbed because her money will not cover her acquired way of living. If she marries, how will she be prepared to estimate the cost of entertaining and learn to be hospitable without extravagance and thrifty yet generous in her social obligations?"

When the business girl's contribution to the home, and the family's contribution to the wage earner is once settled, there should be no further demands made on the girl's money unless for emergencies. The girl's budget must be respected as much as the family's budget.

The Family's Part

"Bobby wants a dime for an ice cream cone, Mary wants a quarter for the movies, mother asks if she may borrow a dollar, and my older sister finds a run in her stocking and needs a new pair at once and my pay day comes first," said a girl in a troubled tone. "Because I am working and getting a regular salary I am expected to pay for every little thing anyone wants. The family cannot seem to realize that dimes mount up to dollars and that I am saving my quarters for necessary expenses. How can I pay board, buy my own clothes, and put money in the bank's Vacation Club for the family's good times when this continual drain on my pocketbook continues? If I refuse the children the money and resist borrowing appeals I seem stingy and unsympathetic. If I do not refuse, I cannot do the things I ought to do with my money."

"Keep telling them that you have only a certain definite amount left over after your regular expenses are paid," advised another girl. "Put down in black and white every cent you give them. Keep a record each week and show it to them all. They will be surprised how their little requests eat away your dollars. It is bad business all around. As it is now you cannot be generous when you want to be because they are using up your reserve, and they are growing careless about keeping within their own budgets."

An Important Choice

When a girl brings home her pay envelope, weekly wage or monthly check, be it ever so humble, she holds in her hand a great opportunity and an important choice. From that moment may come a closer friendship between parents and daughter, or a widening gulf. There may be the delight of sharing mutual plans, hopes and long-deferred desires, or misunderstanding that grows sadly into coolness and indifference. There should be intimate and friendly discussions between adults eager to be fair and fine spirited, each co-operating that all may be benefited. A daughter's financial contribution may be of far greater value in bringing happiness and opportunity for richer living to her and to her family, than its actual amount in dollars and cents.

LYDIA LION ROBERTS

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Dear Editor:

My favorite recipe is as follows:

Hot Water Chocolate Cake

Cream
2 cups sugar with
½ cup shortening. Add
2 eggs unbeaten, one at a time. Sift and measure
2 cups flour. Add
2 teaspoons soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup cocoa. Sift again. Add
½ cup sour milk or butter milk to the creamed mixture alternately with the dry ingredients. Add
1 cup boiling water and mix well. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla. Bake in nine-inch layer caker pan in moderate oven 350 deg. F. for 35 minutes.

(Mrs.) O. R. S., California.

Plain Living, High Thinking

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE learned, on her high-school graduation night, that her grades had not been consistently high enough to win a scholarship at her mother's college. And she knew there was no better chance elsewhere. Besides, Bill, 15 months older, had been ready and waiting for a year, and the younger ones were coming along. The family was comfortably off—a typical middle-class American family with attractive home, and traditions of education and culture—but the budget would not stretch to include a cool extra thousand for each of two children at once. How Florence and Bill solved the family's problem and their own, is so sympathetically and helpfully told by Marjorie Barstow Greenbie in an article in the current Good Housekeeping, that I feel it might well be shared.

The impetus came from a talk with Helen. This young friend of Bill's had wanted to go to college, too, but her "college fund" was not sufficient to embark upon such a project. She had examined her assets and decided that she particularly liked clothes. So she went after, and got, a job of selling frocks in a store, while saving up to attend a two-year course at a school of costume design. At first, she confessed, she thought of it as "soulless drudgery"; then it occurred to her that selling is one of the best starts a person can have. About that time she heard of a college that apprentices its students to industries and stores as part of their education. So she considered that she was apprenticed in a dress shop. This was to be her freshman year. Her sophomore and junior were to be at the school of design. "And do you know what my senior year will be?" she asked. Paris. She knew it would have to wait until she had worked a while after she finished the school of design, but already she was reading and studying so that she would be ready to gain most from her "senior year abroad."

* * *

That is how it started. Bill and Florence, much impressed by Helen's ideas, talked them over, thoughtfully. In the face of such courage and initiative, why should they feel a sense of lack. And yet—"There's a lot that she is missing," said Florence soberly, thinking of Summit College. "Sports, acting in plays, doing things with other girls, lectures, the teachers, the whole lovely life."

"What's to prevent our making a list of these things and then finding a way to get each one outside?" asked Bill.

The details are best read in the article itself, and if you are interested you may wish to look it up. In general, though, this is what went on:

* * *

Bill had always hobnobbed around factories, machine shops and garages. He was a likable chap who had picked up friends and information everywhere. Older men, executives, had noticed him, for he was always alert and responsible. He managed, therefore, through a friend who had been watching him, to get a job at the bottom, in a factory. It was not the sort his father would have chosen for him, but this was Bill's project, so his father gave way. The plan, worked out with Dad and Mother, was that Florence should take a two-year course in a business school—one that had high standards and required a high school diploma for entrance. In two years Florence would be able to earn; and perhaps then, Bill could take special college or technical training. Both would be able to help when the younger children came up to college age.

With purposefulness they went about supplementing job and business course with opportunities which would provide the "college advantages" they had listed. Taking advantage of the cultural and social activities in their town, they joined a dancing class, took short courses in art and literature, became members of a forum, and paid special attention to developing and deepening wholesome friendships. For "faculty" (listed as important), Bill sought out his father's friends and also those who planned the forum discussions; and received ready help in planning a reading program. On the advice of one of these older friends, he purchased, one by one, the books on his list, and grew appreciably as he was helped by this modest but growing personal library. Florence joined a Little Theater group. Both had tennis and swimming, thanks to the "Y," and by keeping alive a "student" attitude, both were able to feel a sort of university atmosphere surrounding them, much more than might be supposed.

* * *

Their days were very full, we are told, for they were doing a little of everything in addition to studying—which is the way their college friends were also doing. Learning to make all sorts of adjustments, broadening their thinking, meeting new ideas and new people, fitting into a busy week all sorts of interesting things, living up to their responsibilities of study and production—Florence and Bill carried through.

If much of the so-called "youth problem" is due, as some say, to "unemployment without the prospect of higher education," here is an answer. Florence and Bill, it can be seen, made no addition to a youth problem. The article about them indicates that today both are meeting the normal needs of Society, their adjustments to employment and to adult life easily made. Would not you wish to recommend them to an employer? Or to employ them yourself if you had a business?

And just as it is never too late to go to college if one really wants to go, so it is never too late to supplement or round out a one-sided or inadequate education with a definite provision for those intellectual and social experiences one may have missed. Happily, one may always find a "college faculty" to whom to go for help and encouragement. In libraries, extension courses, Y. W. C. A.'s, Y. M. C A.'s, adult education centers and other places, may be found able men and women who are glad to help and advise the honest student. From among them, too, may come one whose friendship is as rich if not a richer treasure than the campus friendships that sometimes flower between student and professor.

The price of all this? I should say, plain living and high thinking.

Millicent Taylor

Cookies and Co-operation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"DO YOU have any difficulty in keeping your children out of the cooky jar?" asked a neighbor of a young mother. "I hear some mothers telling that Johnny took some cookies without asking permission, or Mary cut some fresh cake when she was alone in the kitchen, and I wondered if all mothers had that problem."

"Perhaps I have been fortunate," replied the mother, "but my boys and girls have never taken things without asking me first, if there was any doubt about the matter. Of course, I have always explained my plans to them. If I bake a cake I tell them if I am saving it for a dinner dessert or for company and do not wish them to cut it. Otherwise they know they may take a piece for their in-between "snack," provided the cake is cool enough, for I have explained to them the reason we should not cut cake fresh from the oven. They know that if they abuse their privilege they will go without cake because one piece at a time is all that is good for them. As for cookies, they have their own cooky jar."

"Their own cooky jar?" repeated the neighbor in surprise. "You mean you have two cooky jars, one for the family and one for the children?"

"Yes, I have found it a wise and pleasant plan," said the mother with a smile. "I prefer to make or buy the plainer cookies for the children, with an occasional treat of fancy ones, but I like to keep fancy cookies on hand for company. The two jars solve the whole cooky situation. I bought a pretty jar, decorated with gay-colored flowers, for the children and they treasure it as something special. They may go to their own cooky jar at any time, with the understanding that they eat only a reasonable amount. If the cookies decrease too rapidly they are warned of an approaching cooky famine. They may serve their playmates from this jar without waiting to ask me, which is a convenience for all of us. Often I put surprises in the cooky jar, finding new kinds of cookies or filling it with frosted animal crackers or odd combinations and colors of crackers and cookies."

"I think your success in this situation that sometimes troubles parents is because you treat the children as reasonable beings and are reasonable with them," said the neighbor. "You show them that you understand their viewpoint and appetite, and expect them to understand yours and thereby win their co-operation."

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Radio Announcers' Big Pay Mostly Myth, Survey Shows

Radio Comment

The lads who for decades have hitched up their pants and vowed they were going to be reporters when they grew up, are now planning to be radio announcers. This has eased the pressure on city editors but has shunted the load on the executives who run radio stations.

Just what radiocasting offers as a profession has been a matter of some doubt. An announcer might get $20 or he might get $200 a week. A bit of inquiry shows that the former figure is more nearly accurate in most cases. Radio pay has been like Hollywood salaries—somewhat exaggerated most of the time.

Recently Uncle Sam became curious about radio from an employment standpoint. After taking a census covering all but three of the nation's commercial stations, the Census Bureau announced that radio's payroll totaled $26,911,392 in 1935. This includes both individual stations and networks, with $5,420,279 of the amount being paid to network employees.

12,560 on Pay Rolls

The 561 radio stations employed 12,560 persons in building up their $21,491,113 pay roll for the year, 8 per cent of the amount going to part-time employees. The five networks which reported their personnel hired 2001 persons.

Despite all the glamour that surrounds artists who perform before the microphone, their salaries often are nothing to tell the neighbors about. The Census Bureau classes both announcers and artists as talent and they compose about 45 per cent of the total station pay rolls. Nearly half of them were on a part-time basis, being hired only when needed for particular programs.

Although the performers and the announcers stand out in the public mind, they get only three-eighths of the total radio pay roll, yet numerically they make up nearly half the total employees. Technicians are the second largest group.

The average announcer, according to Uncle Sam's data, gets $29 a week if he is employed full time, $10 if he is a part-time performer. Artists, on the other hand, do much better since they average $41 a week for full-time work, $15 for part-time work. In all there are 1695 announcers and they earn $46,412 during an average week. The 4169 artists earn $114,270 for an average week.

Sponsors Pay More

Of course artists and announcers make more money when they are employed by sponsors. The Census Bureau figures cover only amounts paid by stations and do not include network announcers and artists or those hired by sponsors.

This revelation of radio salaries may prove a bit bubble-bursting to youngsters who dream about spell-binding nationwide audiences, yet they are average salaries and take in the topnotchers with their yacht-buying incomes all the way down to the beginners whose weekly stipend barely takes care of living expenses. The averages, it must be admitted, are pretty low.

Like other professions, however, radio offers ample inducement to those who can command attention. Radiocasters are eager to find new voices and new talent and they hold thousands of auditions every week in an effort to find microphone personalities who will find favor with audiences.

The engineers and control room men were found by the census experts to average from $35 a week—which is more than the average either for announcers or performers, but the technician's job is usually more permanent.

* * *

Progress is being made in the development of television, but it will be several years before machinery is perfected that will make it successful, Andrew B. Cruse, chief of the electrical division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, said in an address before the Birmingham, Ala., Exchange Club recently. Greater progress is being made in Europe, he said, but that is because of government subsidies.

Feasibility Doubted

He doubted if television would be feasible even if the equipment is perfected to a degree that will satisfactorily transmit images because of other difficulties that would have to be overcome. If all the film made in this country, plus all that is imported, were used in television, he said, it would afford entertainment for only three hours, and 36 hours of rehearsal would be required for every hour of entertainment.

Laboratory experiments are being made, he said, to determine if color and odor can be transmitted by radio equipment.

Some Day He May Sit on a Throne—Now, a Pony's Back

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Crown Prince Baudouin of Belgium on Holiday in Netherlands

With the Burgomaster's Children, He Divides His Time Between Riding and Swimming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NOORDWIJK, Netherlands—Little Crown Prince Baudouin of Belgium has been on holiday in the Netherlands this year on the sandy beach of Noordwijk, one of the fashionable seaside resorts.

He was the guest of the Burgomaster of Noordwijk and his playmates have been little Miss Sabine van der Mortel and Master Jan Hein van der Mortel, the burgomaster's children.

It was a wish of Queen Astrid, late Queen of the Belgians, that the little Crown Prince should get a real Netherlands education. A Netherlands governess was selected by the Queen herself to teach the Belgian royal children the language.

The Prince's chief amusement here is pony-riding.

Canada's Teachers Crowd Schools For Summer Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The higher standard required for permanent first-class teachers' certificates is said to be largely responsible for the increased enrollment in summer courses conducted by the Ontario Department of Education. More that 4500 teachers have enrolled in these courses, said Maj. J. P. Cowles, registrar, and the total attendance last year was only 3334.

Recent regulations of the department prescribe a course in education for teachers with interim first-class certificates and at least two years' experience. For the first time courses leading to certificates in physical training are being given at Lake Couchiching, whereas formerly they were given at Kingston and Toronto. Courses are also being given at North Bay and London.

A course in orchestral music has been added to the Toronto syllabus and lessons in health teaching are included. Special courses for teachers in vocational schools will be given at Hamilton, while upper school subjects, commercial and high school assistants courses, household science, science refresher and kindergarten courses and others will be given at various cities throughout the province, and oral French at Sillery Academy, Quebec.

Heavier enrollment at the summer session of the teachers' course at the University of Toronto was also noted as W. J. Dunlop, director of unversity extension, announced a registration of over 500, as compared to a total attendance of 400 last year.

Twelve hundred Ontario teachers also applied for enrollment in the summer courses in agriculture, it was announced by Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, courses being held at Guelph and Kemptville.

Close Election Looms in Quebec, May Be Stalemate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, — Quebec is heading for a political stalemate such as now exists in Manitoba following the provincial elections there, well-informed political circles here believe. Polling day is Aug. 17.

The election fight here, however, has no Co-operative Commonwealth Federation or Social Credit complications nor varicolored independents but is a straight fight between the Godbout Liberals and the Duplessis Conservatives, who now go under the caption of l'Union Nationale.

Paul Gouin, who as leader of a young Liberal group started the downfall of the Taschereau government, has retired from the battlefield for the time being, but may announce for the Godbout ticket any day now. After the elections he may resume his campaign for French Canadian nationalism.

Mr. Gouin would like very much to try on the mantle of Henri Bourassa, the veteran Nationalist, who had a lively career and no responsibility under that same mantle in his day. Mr. Bourassa is little heard of now. He has mellowed much and made the startling declaration the other day that the English language is daily coming to be more and more the language of communication in Canada. This would have been Bourassaic heresy 20 years ago.

Premier Godbout is gaining strength and his opponent, Maurice Duplessis, the Conservative leader, is adding to it. Mr. Duplessis has kept up a barrage on the sins of the Taschereau regime, and the electorate is getting rather tired of watching him flog a forgotten issue. In the meantime, Mr. Godbout is talking practical economic measures and is gaining adherents to his sincerity.

Jacques Cartier, formerly of the Canadian Radio Commission, who resigned to manage the Stevens reconstruction campaign in Quebec Province, started in this campaign as a Duplessis man, but is not now persona grata with L'Union Nationale.

Time is the essential factor. Given enough time to convince the electorate that there is a New Deal, and that he has no connection with the firm of Taschereau & Co., Mr. Godbout may make the grade; especially if there is also time for Mr. Duplessis to talk himself out of the picture.

At present the chances are Considered even.

Martial Law Rule Set Up in Greece

(Continued from Page 1)

were called into action to quell the spreading disorders.

The Greek Federation of Labor called a general strike to protest the military and naval interference. The walkout was finally settled May 11 after Premier Metaxas intervened in discussions between workers and employers.

The employees returned to their jobs after receiving promises of salary increases of between 20 and 30 per cent.

Early in June labor disorders in Volo, Thessaly, resulted in clashes between police and strikers in which two of the protesting workers were killed and four wounded.

About two weeks later cement workers at Eleusis called a strike and tried to prevent unloading of company ships. Twenty persons were injured in resulting clashes.

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EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

The World in Tune

All Time is Eastern Standard

Sunday, Aug. 9

Budapest—10 a. m.—Gypsy band; "Messages to Hungarians Abroad"; music. HAS-3, 19.5m, 15.37meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Travel broadcast; "the Caucasus." RNE, 25m, 12meg.
London—6:25 p. m.—Empire service from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Transmission for Central and South America. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
London—7:25 p. m.—Welsh songs, traditional and modern. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Berlin—8 p. m.—"Our Sunday Concert." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Reports from the Olympic Games. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Paris—10:30 p. m.—Theatrical broadcast. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Winnipeg—11 p. m.—"Live, Laugh and Love." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Monday, Aug. 10

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.23m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; selections from opera "Oceana"; talk, "Rome's Reorganization—Public Works"; Neapolitan songs; 2RO's Mail Bag. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:50 p. m.—"She Dreamt of Paris." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News and reviews from Soviet Capitol. RNE, 31.5m, 9.4meg.
London—4 p. m.—Eye-witness account of the Olympic Games, from Berlin. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Madrid—8:30 p. m.—Light Spanish music. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Festive music by Gerhard Maasz. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Toronto—10:30 p. m.—"Lullaby Lagoon." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Tuesday, Aug. 11

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Schenectady—5:35 p. m.—"Short Wave Mail Bag." W2XAL, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Tokyo—6 p. m.—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Light music; Spanish lesson. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
London—7:25 p. m.—"In England Now: Town and Countryside." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Berlin—8 p. m.—"Little Compositions by Great Masters." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—The Continentals YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9 p. m.—Band of His Majesty's Welsh Guards. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Reports from the Olympic Games DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Wednesday, Aug. 12

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:15 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—"A Mining Town in the Soviet Union." RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—5:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; symphonic concert. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:40 p. m.—"An Octogenarian Looks Back: Early Days in Australia," by Frank Gerald. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Musical program. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Happy Programs. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Berlin—8 p. m.—"Come, Join Us at the Festive Board!" DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Scott Quartet. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9 p. m.—"The Undying Swan." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Regina—12:30 a. m.—"Garden of Melody." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Thursday, Aug. 13

Boston—11.30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—2:45 p. m.—Relay From Radio-Paris, TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—5:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—Military Concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6:40 p. m.—"Chess Masters at Nottingham." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Program for Children. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
London—7:20 p. m.—Visit to the Empire Transmitters at Daventry. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25 5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—"Theater of the Air." YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Variety Evening. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:45 p. m.—Scottish Poetry and Music. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.

Friday, Aug. 14

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Vicws the News," W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Readings from Henri Barbusse's "Life of Stalin." RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—5:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—5:30 p. m.—Woman's Hour: "The Porcelain Heart!" DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; opera, "La notte di Zoraima"; Sicilian songs. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Orchestra; Spanish lesson. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Paris—7:15 p. m.—Theatrical Broadcast. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—8 p. m.—Popular Orchestral Concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—National Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—10 p. m.—"Empire Magazine," No. 3. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Pittsburgh—11 p. m.—DX Club. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Saturday, Aug. 15

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from the League of Nations headquarters. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
Paris—5:45 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Tokyo—6 p. m.—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki. 20.5m, 14.6meg.
London—7 p. m.—Empire v. U. S. A. (Athletics), from the White City, London. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Berlin—8 p. m.—Gala concert of light music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Dance music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9 p. m.—The BBC Dance Orchestra. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Reports from the Olympic Games. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Lethbridge—11 p. m.—"The Sport Week," Henry Viney, commentator. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Man Who Spurns Automobiles Builds Model Air Line in Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town

Boots, boots, boots, boots
Marching over Africa.

Africa seemed a country of endless leagues of wide open spaces when Rudyard Kipling wrote "Boots" during the Anglo-Boer War. But a month's march is three hours' flight in South Africa today, and the woman traveler in dainty shoes covers the whole area of that three years' war in a single day of flying.

Most of the transport in the Union of South Africa is controlled by the Government Department of Railways, Harbors and Airways. No private companies break the airline monopoly; but the department is urged to yearly greater achievements by a square-built, round-faced man of 45 years, Mr. Oswald Pirow, Minister of Railways and Harbors.

No Automobile for Him

One must know Mr. Pirow if one would understand why the Union of South Africa has an air service as efficient as any in the United States or on the European Continent despite the fact that South Africa has fewer than 2,000,000 white inhabitants. Mr. Pirow is a South African born, but the descendant of severe, well-disciplined German stock. When Parliament is sitting in Cape Town, Mr. Pirow does not collapse into an automobile at the end of a day of wrangling and heat in the House. He sets out afoot for home six miles distant, and will dig in his garden or chop wood before dinner, though the temperature be 100 degrees in the shade.

This ardor and spirit of hard work Mr. Pirow demands of the score of thousands of men in the Government transport service, and when two years ago he set his heart (backed by the Government's deep pocket) on the development of air lines, he insisted that nothing but the best would suit his country, which at present is rich from the taxation of prospering gold mines.

All-Metal German Planes

Mr. Pirow's department bought all-metal German airplanes with a cruising speed of 180 miles an hour. Daily these 16-passenger machines link Johannesburg with Durban, and twice weekly the machines fly over the forest, veld and Karroo country that lies between Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East Landon and Durban.

Another biweekly service joins Johannesburg, and the gold mines of the Rand, with Cape Town. This journey, which looks a long step on the map, is covered between an early breakfast and a late lunch. Today every large town in the Union of South Africa and in the Mandated Territory of South West Africa is within one day's flight of Johannesburg.

The importance of this system of air transport, which is linked with the British Imperial Airways of London-Cape Town Empire route, is that visitors landing, say at Cape Town, may reach noted beauty spots without the fatigue of many days of train travel. The Victoria Falls is only 14 flying hours away from the berth at which the ship ties up in Table Bay. The Kruger Park game sanctuary may be reached by combined air and surface transport in a single day.

Stay-at-Home Camp Planned in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A stay-at-home camp for girls from 16 to 20 years is again being organized by the Y. W. C. A. For the nominal sum of $.0125 a day the girls may camp four days a week for two weeks from July 28 to Aug. 7, it has been announced by Miss Louise Burton, general secretary.

The campers thmselves will help arrange the program, which will include swimming and organized games, handicrafts and dressmaking, singing and dramatics, as well as the preparation of picnic lunches under the supervision of a dietitian. Picnics are arranged for some days, and the roof garden at the Central Y. W. C. A. will be used in the morning as the outdoor place for the opening of the camp.

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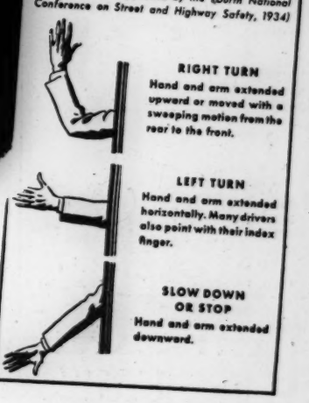
HAND SIGNALS FOR DRIVERS

(as revised and approved by the Fourth National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, 1934)



RIGHT TURN
Hand and arm extended upward or moved with a sweeping motion from the rear to the front.

LEFT TURN
Hand and arm extended horizontally. Many drivers also point with their index finger.

SLOW DOWN OR STOP
Hand and arm extended downward.

For greatest safety get Blue Sunoco; we challenge you to find a quicker acting motor fuel . . .

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The Gulls and the Crows

SINCE the time, a hundred years ago, when Abigail Swett emptied her first pan of potato peelings into the tiny cove back of her house, the gulls have constituted themselves the sanitary division of the island board of public works. We have carried our melon rinds, burnt toast and sundries down the bayberry path to the cove, and the gulls have scrupulously removed whatever appealed to them. During many cycles of gull life, they have been unmolested in the performance of their work. The human beings of the island have felt relieved whenever they happened to think of the services of the gulls; the slant of gray wings has always been held a characteristic note in the island scene, and the creaking cry of the gulls, discordant to a stranger's ear, is a part of the call of home.

This summer the gulls have had to face competition.

* * *

FIRST WE NOTICED, one day, that the air was strangely full of the sound of crows. Next we saw that there was a great flying back and forth of the black rascals to the tall pines on a point at the left of the cove. One by one they kept coming to the point until the trees were dotted with them, and the racket they kept up made us say: "The crows are going to hold a convocation on our point."

But this was not true. There were never enough of the crows to make their meeting a true convocation. Besides, as John Burroughs has pointed out, crows do not hold their convocations until September. This that we saw was merely a large family of crows—fish crows—that were keeping together as they are likely to do through the summer. They had suddenly moved in and taken up the point as a family gathering-place, and any human being who did not enjoy their company was merely unfortunate.

At first we did not understand what had attracted them to that particular spot, when there were plenty of places on the island where the trees grew taller and afforded better lookouts. It was through our habit of watching the gulls that we found out the reason for the visitation of the sombre-hued birds.

* * *

ONE AFTERNOON, WHEN I had tossed our postprandial offerings to the waves, I did not hurry back to the kitchen, but sat down on the ledges to look for the gulls which I was sure would shortly appear. The ripples made by the detritus of our clam chowder were hardly settled when, almost directly overhead, I heard a loud, summoning "Car!", which is the fish crow's dialect for "caw." At the call one crow appeared, flying straight to the tallest pine on the point. In a half minute there came another, and still another. The crows kept up their arrowlike sally to the pines, until there were perhaps a dozen of them in the branches. By this time a few gulls had sloped silently in and out of the void and dropped to the water. A couple of them rose with morsels of food. The crows at once set up a violent clamor. An oldster in the topmost aerie shouted with all his might "Car! Car!" and his brothers answered in crescendo, "Car! Car! Car!" The gulls vanished as swiftly as they had come. There followed a few gurgles and gutturals from the pines and one crow flew down to the water, and then up again with something white in his beak. So did others. It was evident that Corvus, the crow, was a scavenger as well as Larus, the gull.

At this point my neglected sister of the dishpan came down the path to call me. At the sight of a moving human being, the sentinel repeated his "Car!" in a tone of warning and the crows all left the pines, not in a flock or in a file, but yet so quickly that their action must have been concerted.

Instead of returning dutifully to the dishpan, I enticed a new runaway, and the two of us kept silence and watched. When the crows were all out of sight, we saw the gulls slowly drift back into view. We had a feeling that they had been there watching all the time, seeing but unseen, even by the sharp eyes of their rivals.

* * *

I CANNOT TELL how many times we have seen this series of events repeated—at the dumping of the garbage: the summoning of the crows, the arrival of the gulls, the loud remonstrance of the black coats and the disappearance of the grays, the scavenging on the part of the crows, their departure, and then the slow return of the gulls.

I should not like to be fanciful about the conduct of these wild things and read into it unjustifiable sentiments and processes of thought, as many naturalists say that women observers are prone to do; but it does look as if the crows were content with brief freebooting forays, and that the gulls had learned the value of waiting and watching, and that through mere patience their age-long function of keeping the cove sweet and clean would be preserved for them.

* * *

AND YET I cannot tell. So far the crows have taken the more aggressive part. There has been no battle of the gulls and the crows, and perhaps there never will be; for crows do not squabble over food as gulls do, and it takes two parties to make a fight. But the crows do chase the gulls a little way, and the gulls have not yet stood out against them. Nevertheless, when the crows have finished, gulls have always appeared again and the little cackles they make might be interpreted as the triumphant laugh of those who laugh last. Whether they are the same gulls or not, I have no way of knowing, and what would happen if the crows were so numerous that they took everything edible is also a question.

As a mere spectacle, apart from any concern that the performance might have for a student of nature, this flight of black pinions and gray—the former so straight, the latter always with a tilting of wings in a smooth downward glide followed by a lift straight into the sky—gives animation and food for amused speculation in that tranquil place of wide sky and bay, deserted ledges, and thick, fragrant growth of pine and spruce, bayberry and sweet fern.

W. K. R.

Youthful Journey to Cornwall

IN TIME everything was settled and we were gliding out, 'with our faces towards Cornwall,' as mother used to say. . . . We knew all the points of interest to be looked out for. 'We are going to Cornwall,' 'We always go there,' 'We'll show you when it comes.' By such delicate expressions of superiority we managed to conceal our contempt for the poor creatures who 'were only going to Bristol,' or some degraded person who had to 'change at Didcot.' What we most liked was a grown-up, preferably a man, who was a complete stranger to the line. A kindly clergyman would listen with apparent fervour to our informative talk about Brunel and the viaducts, or be shown the 'very place that Turner took for his 'Rain, Steam and Speed.'' We knew the exact point to get a view of Windsor Castle, and showed it as if it were our own. . . .

Didcot had one definite pleasure. We knew that little boys would be going up and down the platform singing out, 'Banbury cakes! Banbury cakes!' And mother would crane out and buy some, just to encourage the crew.

Next came Swindon—name of sweet assurance. How often mother used to say, 'They can't leave Swindon under ten minutes, no matter how late we are.' Considering our early breakfast, or lack of it, the refreshment-room at Swindon was a land of Canaan, and the hot soup all round is still a joyful memory. . . .

Some of our company usually left the train at Bristol, so that we had the carriage more or less to ourselves, and could move about more freely. This was specially desirable because there was soon to come a magic moment when a glimpse of the sea was possible, just for the short time when Bridgewater Bay was visible on our right. Then we bowled along the warm sleepy country-side of Somerset, with no excitements beyond fields and cows and tiny villages, mile after mile. This was the strategic point that mother chose for unveiling dinner. A bulging basket had long been eyed as it sat in the rack. Restaurant cars are boons, and luncheon-baskets have their merry surprises, but for food as a species of rapture nothing compares with sandwiches, eggs, pasties, and turnovers, doled out one by one from napkins, when the supply is severely limited. Oranges in summer were unknown then, as well as all the foreign apples and other fruit to be had in London to-day. We had to slake our thirst with acid-drops and a tiny ration of lemonade. . . .

We used to hail Exeter as being 'almost there', for it was in Devon, actually the next county to Cornwall, and definitely 'west.' A quiet dignity pervaded its saintly stations, but we could never stay long because of course we were late. A train in those days was never 'on time.' After Exeter we were all keyed up for the greatest treat of the journey. I have travelled in many show places of Europe and America, but have never been along a piece of line to equal the run from Exeter to Teignmouth. We children were not stirred as mother was by the beauties of the estuary and the opposite shore. What we looked out for were the waders carrying on some mysterious hunt in the water, and two pleasure-boats, shaped like some kind of water-fowl, and called the *Swan* and *Cygnet*. I never dreamt but what they were real birds.

Then, with a magnificent gesture, the Great Western swept us to the sea-side, indeed almost into the sea. . . . The sun was always shining at Dawlish, and there was the sea all spread out in dazzling blue. And as if the train knew how to enhance the effect, it would roll in and out of short tunnels in the 'rouge,' or red sandstone of Devon. Each time it emerged the sea looked bluer and the rocks more fantastic in shape. However beautiful the inland scenery might be, it seemed dull after this, and after Teignmouth we usually fell asleep.—From "A London Child of the Seventies," by M. VIVIAN HUGHES. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEAD OF DECORATIVE FIGURE, BY MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI:
A Detail From the Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, in Rome

EVEN when he painted, Michelangelo Buonarroti considered himself a sculptor. His vast energies must be expended upon a material as resistant as stone. What be portrayed in stone must be suitable to the material. Michelangelo was not interested in niceties of handicraft, upon suave and subtle effect; on the contrary, among Florentine masters he was a giant, tempestuous, primeval, violent. His critics have characterized him as saturnine, cryptic, colossal; one likened him to a mountain-torrent, another to a thunderclap, a third referred to his activities as "blasts of energy." Michelangelo lacked entirely the gentleness and balance and sympathetic traits of his contemporaries, Leonardo and Raphael; by comparison he was untamed, ferocious, a friendless, solitary soul, whose one great outlet of feeling was his art. Even his artistic undertakings were hampered by personal conflict, insufficient funds, social incompatibility. Born in 1475, Michelangelo outlived the great, luminous era of the Renaissance; he himself witnessed the decline.

At the age of sixteen years he was befriended by Lorenzo de' Medici, after he had served an apprenticeship with Domenico Ghirlandajo. His earliest efforts revealed the hand of a master. In classical sculptures which had been brought to his attention, he discovered the admirable qualities of ancient Greek craftsmanship. Throughout his long life, Michelangelo concentrated upon one subject which the Greeks had considered the best instrument of emotional and formal expression, namely, the human figure. Where his contemporaries painted handsome costumes, super-refined facial features, elaborate compositions with intricate details, he worked indefatigably upon the undraped figure. He studied human anatomy with the curiosity of a scholar. His sketches disclose his insistence upon correct indication of bony structure, musculature, bearing, stance, potential or actual movement, and pulsation of life. He chiseled the form directly from stone. "David" and "Moses," the decorative figures in the Medici Chapel, and some sacred groups are among examples.

When Pope Julius II called Michelangelo to Rome to undertake the painting of the Sistine Ceiling, the master replied that he was no painter. "Painting seems to me," he had once said, "the better, the more it resembles sculpture, and sculpture the worse, the more it resembles painting." Grudgingly he undertook the task which was carried out in about four years, 1508-1512. Most of the execution was his own, even the scaffold upon which he lay as he worked, was of his own design. Lying on his back, he painted directly upon the ceiling, eating little, sleeping little. In a sonnet he wrote concerning this interval:

"— a rich embroidery
Bedews my face with brush drops thick and thin."

There were competitors who were skeptical of the results, and when the ceiling was finally exposed to view, the effect was that of a miracle. Michelangelo's influence spread. Raphael benefited greatly from him, although his temperament was different. And there in the Vatican one may note after studying the Sistine Ceiling what resemblance there is to Raphael's "School of Athens." Other painters and sculptors who emulated Michelangelo were incapable of imparting his immense force; they had consequently to affect certain mannerisms, which lacked force and lacked substance.

The Sistine Ceiling decoration covers a space of approximately ten thousand square feet. Michelangelo divided it into panels and sections, interspersing three hundred and forty-three figures, some separate, some in compositions. Portrayed were Biblical scenes, patriarchs, prophets, sibyls, allegorical figures. They are all heroic, dynamic images, many larger than natural size, all stalwart, muscular, ample; some thoughtful, some tragic, some joyous. They are solid, plastic forms seen in moments of action and repose, sitting, reclining, standing. Scarcely is the same attitude repeated, so resourceful is the master in placing the figure, twisting and turning, relaxing and contorting. There is an extraordinary simplicity, a few lines, a few shadows, and a characterization results which is mobile, graceful, handsome.

This detail is the head of a decorative figure poised on a pedestal. It has been painted with characteristic assurance, visualized sculpturally with emphasis upon muscularity, solid form and broad planes. The wind-blown locks are tightly bound. The tufts of hair trace arabesques which imply a whirling movement. Michelangelo could invariably induce a sense of movement; it was not a separate, momentary motion, but something large and cosmic. Such designs remind us of the dragons of Chinese painters which embodied the whirlwind.

DOROTHY ADLOW

[This is the eighteenth of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

Grass

BRIGHT seas of green,
Fragrant, wind-ruffled, yet serene
Beneath the rays
Of warm enchanting summer days—
Oh, pause and see
Those green waves sparkling gloriously!
They are a sight
To fill the heart with sheer delight.

HERBERT BLUEN

Great Attainment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE history of mankind is a record of struggle for attainment, a record of triumphs, disappointments, unfulfilled hopes and aspirations, of mingled darkness and light through which gleam occasionally brilliant attainment, true achievement. It is readily seen in analyzing the motives and acts of those who have accomplished lasting results in the field of right endeavor, that Spirit has been the underlying power in their work.

No attainment can be truly satisfying unless it is sought along spiritual lines. The accumulations of matter, even in attractive forms, do not confer greatness or constitute true attainment.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 428), "To divest thought of false trusts and material evidences in order that the spiritual facts of being may appear,—this is the great attainment by means of which we shall sweep away the false and give place to the true."

In one way only can we be assured of great attainment, namely, by directing thought Spiritward and persistently holding it there. The Bible states pertinently (Matthew 6:22), "The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light."

"False trusts and material evidences," dependence on matter, use of human will, belief in drugs, climate, or material force, clamor at the door of human consciousness and claim dominion over thought. Christian Science explains and proves that it is foolish to trust in or believe in matter, since matter, being unintelligent, cannot cure what it is believed to have caused. God is the only cause, and cause and effect are at one.

It becomes easy to trust in God when one begins to understand the loving, lovable nature of Deity, who is expressed by His reflection, man. God is Spirit, and the spiritual universe including man is His reflection. Matter is neither real nor substantial, and mortal mind and matter have no place in true spiritual existence.

The truth about God and man is proved in the healing of disease. Many and various are the human ills which have been healed through the power of divine Love as explained in Christian Science. In thousands of cases sickness, sin, poverty, sorrow, distress, and fear have given place to harmony. Many have been healed through the reading of the Christian Science textbook or by the acceptance of a truth given out in a Christian Science lecture, at a church service, or in an article in one of the Christian Science periodicals. And all over the world, practitioners of Christian Science have helped sufferers to understand in a measure man's God-given dominion, and so to experience healing.

Is it any wonder that a chorus of gratitude encircles the globe in praise to God for His great gifts, first of Christianity as presented by the Master, and then of Christian Science as discovered by Mary Baker Eddy?

Floods of error cannot engulf the enlightened thought or intimidate and entangle one into destructive admissions of the reality of matter and its so-called laws. Divine Love is always present, and its influence is seen in divesting "thought of false trusts and material evidences."

One does not expect great attainment without direct effort in line with his hope. He who wishes to become a successful writer, musician, teacher, or home maker works steadily with untiring effort in his line of endeavor. The effort to attain spiritual freedom is joyous, never wearisome, for the certainty of attainment aids vigor and persistence.

Persistence in striving for the understanding of God and the application of this understanding in daily life, perseverance in denying the evidence of the five senses, and gratitude for the good already accepted make the great attainment certain and sure. The reward of such effort is abundant; it includes peace, joy, happiness, and loving obedience to spiritual law.

Singleness of eye, spiritual desire, the relinquishment of all in human consciousness that limits, obstructs, annoys, or hinders the full acceptance of good which the loving Father has placed at hand—this is great attainment. The prophet Isaiah said (Isaiah 32:17), "The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Collecting Impressions

ANYONE can be a collector of impressions. It is an engaging pastime. Not only that; it is useful, for it vivifies and enlarges the memory. Also it is convenient. Antiques are often too bulky to be borne about; stamps require an album; dolls and bric-a-brac fill up more space than is available in this kitchenette-apartment era. But impressions—the space question does not even enter. There are nooks and crannies for them all to be stored away in and pored over at one's leisure. As Wordsworth tenderly remembered of the daffodils:

"They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;"

In a brief morning walk, I made an extensive and valuable collection. Item Number One: Four brick gateposts topped with gallant bronze figures of swashbuckling mediaeval heroes, swords half drawn, capes swinging in the breeze, romantic enough to waft one back to the days "When Knighthood Was in Flower." Item Number Two: The joy song of a small child, hidden from view by a towering hedge. Entirely impromptu. Spontaneous as a meadow lark. Item Number Three: A lone willow tree, silver gray, reminiscent of Corot. Item Number Four: A white, gleaming pigeon poised on a roof top. One could go on indefinitely.

In one of her books, Frances Hodgson Burnett graced a character with the habit of visiting museums and recalling at will the famous works of art and their exact placement in the galleries. Some musicians study to visualize whole scores of orchestral works. Thus they are equipped to reproduce in thought the performance of a complete symphony. Who could compass the joy of such accomplishments?

Someone has remarked that beauty belongs the most to the eyes that see most truly. We need not wealth nor fame to appreciate beauty, and the very fact of appreciation makes one a collector of impressions.

M. E. W.

LA GRAN HAZANA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA HISTORIA de la humanidad es el relato de una lucha por el triunfo, en efecto, un relato de triunfos y desilusiones, esperanzas frustradas y aspiraciones, una mezcla de obscuridad y de luz, a través de la cual brilla de vez en cuando una hazaña espléndida, una proeza verdadera. Al analizar los motivos y actos de aquellos que han logrado resultados permanentes por medio de esfuerzos honrados, se ve claramente que el Espíritu fué el poder básico de su obra.

No hay hazaña que sea verdaderamente satisfactoria a menos que se alcance por medios espirituales. La acumulación de materia, por atractivas que sean las formas en que se presente, ni confiere grandeza ni constituye éxito verdadero.

Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 428 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "El despojar el pensamiento de confianzas equivocadas y evidencias materiales para que las verdades espirituales de la existencia puedan aparecer,—ésta es la gran hazaña mediante la cual podemos eliminar lo falso y dar lugar a lo verdadero."

Hay solamente un medio por el cual podemos estar seguros de grandes proezas, a saber, dirijiendo nuestro pensamiento hacia las cosas del Espíritu y guardándolo persistentemente en esta dirección. La Biblia dice con respecto a esto (SAN MATEO 6:22): "La lumbrera del cuerpo es el ojo; si, pues, tu ojo fuere sencillo, todo tu cuerpo estará lleno de luz."

"Confianzas equivocadas y evidencias materiales"—la confianza en la materia, el empleo de la voluntad humana, la creencia en las medicinas, en el clima o en la fuerza material —llaman insistentemente a la puerta de la conciencia humana y pretenden tener dominio sobre el pensamiento. La Ciencia Cristiana explica y prueba que es insensatez creer en la materia o confiar en ella, puesto que la materia, no teniendo inteligencia, no puede curar lo que parece haber causado. Dios es la única causa, y causa y efecto están unidos.

Viene a ser cosa sencilla confiar en Dios, cuando se llega a comprender la naturaleza tan amante y tan digna de amor de la Deidad, expresada por Su reflejo, el hombre. Dios es el Espíritu; y el universo espiritual, incluso al hombre, es Su reflejo. La materia ni es real, ni es substancial, y por eso ni la mente mortal ni la materia tienen lugar en la verdadera existencia espiritual.

La verdad sobre Dios y el hombre se demuestra en la curación de la enfermedad. Muchos y varios son los males humanos que se han curado mediante el poder del Amor divino, tal como se explica en la Ciencia Cristiana. En miles de casos la enfermedad, el pecado, la pobreza, la miseria y el temor han cedido a la armonía. Muchos se han curado por la lectura del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana o la aceptación de una verdad promulgada en una conferencia sobre la Ciencia Cristiana, en un culto de esa iglesia o en un artículo publicado en alguno de los periódicos de la Ciencia Cristiana. Y en el mundo entero, los practicantes de la Ciencia Cristiana han ayudado a los que sufren a entender en cierta medida el dominio que Dios ha concedido al hombre y a experimentar así la curación de sus males.

No es de sorprender, pues, que un coro de gratitud resuene por el mundo entero en alabanza a Dios por sus grandes dádivas a los hombres,—primero el cristianismo tal como nos fué presentado por el Maestro, y luego la Ciencia Cristiana descubierta por Mary Baker Eddy.

Las olas del error no pueden anegar el pensamiento iluminado, o intimidar y enredarle a uno en la admisión destructiva de que haya realidad en la materia y en sus supuestas leyes. El Amor divino está siempre presente, y su influencia se puede percibir despojando el pensamiento de "confianzas equivocadas y evidencias materiales."

No se puede esperar a alcanzar resultados grandes sin un esfuerzo directo en consonancia con sus aspiraciones. El que desea tener buen éxito como autor, músico, profesor o en cualquier trabajo de casa, se prepara para ello eficazmente y con esfuerzo infatigable. El anhelo de lograr libertad espiritual es gozoso, nunca pesado; porque la seguridad de que el fin deseado se ha de alcanzar, añade vigor y persistencia.

La persistencia en el esfuerzo de alcanzar un entendimiento de Dios y la aplicación práctica de este entendimiento en la vida diaria, la perseverancia en la negación de la evidencia de los cinco sentidos, y la gratitud por el bien que ya se ha aceptado, nos aseguran de llevar a cabo la gran hazaña. La recompensa de tal esfuerzo es abundante. Incluye paz, alegría, felicidad y una obediencia humilde a la ley espiritual.

La sencillez del ojo, el deseo espiritual, el abandono de todo lo que haya en la conciencia humana que pueda obstruir, molestar o impedir la aceptación plena del bien que el Padre amante ya ha puesto a nuestro alcance—esto es la gran hazaña. El profeta Isaías dijo (ISAIAS 32:17): "La operación de la justicia será la paz, y el resultado de la justicia, calma y confianza para siempre."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Farmyard

FILL the tub with water, let the doves fly down
And circle on its rim, a fluttering wreath;
And let the ducks come toddling, and pretend to drown
In the deep coolness that is underneath.

Now to the brimming trough the white horse comes to quench his thirst,
In measured pulls the cattle slowly drink, and gaze
Across the wall to where a thousand poppies burst
In gorgeousness,—a mounting blaze.

Up from the bay there goes a misty offering;
Over the sky the great cloud bundles toss, and sink,—
Break,—and send coasting down a rainbow's wing
All their bright contents, that the earth may drink.

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES

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Owens Captures Third Olympic Title and Smashes World and Olympic Records

Ohio State Athlete Wins 200-Meter

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (AP)—Jesse Owens, Ohio State Negro, all-around star, today won the Olympic 200-meter sprint title, his third championship of the XIth Olympiad. Thus the tan thunderbolt achieved the first "Olympic triple" since peerless Paavo Nurmi's exploits in 1924. Mack Robinson of Pasadena, Calif., was second.

Owens captured the 100-meter sprint crowns Monday, with an Olympic and world record-equaling performance in 10.3s., after shaving one tenth of a second off the marks, running his quarterfinal trial in 10.2s. This time, however, was disallowed as a world record, because there was a favoring wind.

The Ohio State flash won the broad-jump championship yesterday with a leap of 26ft. 5 21-64in., smashing to smithereens the former standard of 25ft. 4 21-64in., made by Edward Hamm in 1928.

Other "Olympic Triples"

Previously "Olympic triples" have been achieved five times, thrice by Americans, Ray Ewry of New York captured the standing high jump, standing broad jump, and standing hop, step and jump in the 1900 and 1904 games. He also won the standing high and standing broad jumps in 1906 and 1908.

The standing high and broad jumps were dropped from the Olympic athletic program after 1912, as was Ewry's other specialty after his second title triumph.

Archie Hahn won the 60, 100, 200 meters sprints in 1904.

Hannes Kolehmainen of Finland won the 5000, 10,000 meters and cross country gold medals in 1912, and then, 12 years later at Paris, Nurmi triumphed in the 1500, 5000 and 10,000 meter events.

The "phantom Finn" won the metric mile in 3:53.6, clipping 3.2s. from the Olympic record, and was several seconds under the old mark in capturing the 5000-meter event in 14:31.2—2.1s. slower than the current record held by another Finn, Lauri Lehtinen. His time in the 10,000 meters was 32:54.8.

Just as Owens flashed across the finish it started to rain and Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, who has been a constant spectator, left the Stadium. The downpour quickened but the crowd stuck through it, cheering wildly as Owens went through his third victory ceremony.

Total of 113 Points

The conquest by Owens and Robinson in the 200 following the one-two finish by Carpenter and Gordon (Slinger) Dunn of Fresno, Calif., in the discus ran up the United States' first places to seven and total points to 113 in 10 events.

There never was the slightest question about Owens' supremacy through his four days of competition. He was only challenged in the broad jump and then he bore down hard, boosting the Olympic record to 26ft. 5 21-64in.

He ran his quarterfinal heat in the 100 in 10.2s., clipping one-tenth of a second from the world and Olympic record. Officials, however, disallowed it as a record because there was a favoring wind. But Jesse won the century title in record-equaling time of 10.3.

Disallowance of the record really was his only setback.

Harold Whitlock of Great Britain captured the 50 kilometer walk. Arthur-Tell Schwab of Switzerland was second.

Venze and San Romani Win

Glenn Cunningham of Lawrence, Kan., ran second to Eric Ny, trailing the Swedish star by two feet in the 1500-meter trials. They were so close at the finish both were clocked in 3m. 54.8s.

The Kansan never extended himself and was satisfied as he qualified comfortably for the final tomorrow. Glenn was in the middle of the 10-man field most of the way but moved up on the last lap.

Werner Boettcher of Germany, who set the pace until Ny moved to the front on the gun lap, gained the third qualifying place in a blanket finish. Ossi Teileri, the Finnish star, ran fourth and was eliminated.

Gene Venzke of Philadelphia qualified in the second heat, crossing the finish line with John Cornes of Great Britain and Jack Lovelock, celebrated New Zealander, in a team-like fashion. Venzke was awarded the judges' decision, winning in the slow time of 4:00.4.

Cornes and Lovelock were two tenths of a second slower than the Penn picture runner, although it appeared the trio crossed the tape so close together that it was difficult to see how the watch could have separated them. They were less than a foot apart.

Venzke Forced to Drive

Venzke, meanwhile, was forced to put on a stretch drive to beat Clerke Scholtz of South Africa. Gene was fourth entering the stretch, collared his rival in the last 20 meters and then carried on the spurt to victory.

Archie San Romani of Frontenac, Kan., staged a thrilling last lap drive, pulling up from ninth to second place and finishing a little more than a meter behind Robert Goix of France, who was timed in 3:54 flat. The Kansan ran the last quarter in approximately 55 second.

Stanley Wooderson, the British favorite, folded in the stretch and finished eighth.

Luigi Beccali of Italy, the defending champion and Olympic record-holder at 3:51.2, won the third heat in 3:55.6.

The experts were stunned by Wooderson's failure after his frequent victories over Lovelock had built him up as a potential world champion.

Women's World Record

The women's world record of 11.6s. was equaled by Trebisonda Valla of Italy in the first semifinal of the 80-meter hurdles. Her time clipped one tenth of a second off the Olympic standard of 11.7s set by Mildred "Babe" Didrikson at Los Angeles four years ago.

Another close finish in the second semifinal saw Simone Schaller of Monrovia, Calif., placing third behind Catharina Braaketer of Holland and Doris Eckert of Germany although all three were clocked in 11.8s. Tidy Pickett, Chicago Negress, fell hard after tripping at the second hurdle and was assisted from the track.

XIth Olympiad Program Thursday

Morning

Modern Pentathlon — Cross-country riding.
Fencing—Individual foils.
Yachting.
Wrestling — Greco - Romans, preliminary.
Shooting—Rapid fire pistol.
Track and Field—400-meter heats; javelin; hop, step and jump trials.

Afternoon

Fencing — Individual foils finals.
Shooting—Rapid fire pistols.
Track and Field—110-meter hurdles semifinals and final; 400-meter heats; 1500-meter run; javelin throw and hop, step and jump finals; women's 80-meter hurdles final.
Polo—Eliminations.
Field Handball—Eliminations.
Field Hockey—Eliminations.
Football—Two eliminations.

Today's Summaries

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (AP)—Summaries in today's Olympic track and field competition:

200-Meter Semifinals (First Three Qualify for Finals)

First Semifinal—Won by Matthew Robinson, United States, 21.1 (betters listed Olympic record of 21.2, set by Eddie Tolan, United States, in 1932, and equals new Olympic record set by Jesse Owens yesterday); second, Orr, Canada, 21.3; third, Van Beveren, Holland, 21.5; fourth, Bobby Packard, United States; fifth, Neckermann, Germany; sixth, Grimbsek, South Africa.

Second Semifinal—Won by Jesse Owens, 21.3; second, Osendarp, Holland, 21.5; third, Haenni, Switzerland, 21.6; fourth, Pretuinissen, South Africa; fifth, Humber, Canada; sixth, McPhee, Canada.

Women's 80-Meter Hurdle Quarterfinals (First three qualify for semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Testoni, Italy, 12s.; second, Tiffen, England, 12.2; third, Lanitis, Greece, 12.6; fourth, Puschberger, Austria; fifth, Mabille, France.

Second Heat—Won by Webb, England, 11.8s.; second, Eckert, Germany, 12.0; third, Tidye Pickett, United States, 12.4; fourth, Mitsui, Japan; fifth, Kolbach, Austria.

Third Heat—Won by Taylor, Canada, 12.0; second, Anne Vrana O'Brien, United States, 12.0; third, Steuer, Germany, 12.1; fourth, Whitehead, England; fifth, Doorgest, Holland; sixth, Mackmer, Austria.

Fourth Heat—Won by Simone Schaller, United States, 11.8; second, Valla, Italy, 11.9; third, Braaketer, Holland, 12.0; fourth, Atkins, Canada; fifth, Leviseur, Germany; sixth, Stefanin, Yugoslavia.

1500-Meters Run, Trials

(First Three Qualify for Finals)

First Heat—Won by Ny, Sweden, 3m. 54.8s.; second, Glenn Cunningham, United States, 3m. 54.8s.; third, Boettcher, Germany, 3m. 55s.

Second Heat—Won by Gene Venzke, United States, 4m. 4s.; second, Cornes, Great Britain, 4m. 6s.; third, Lovelock, New Zealand, 4m. 6s.; fourth, Leichtnam, France; fifth, Scholtz, South Africa.

Third Heat—Won by Beccali, Italy, 3m. 55.6s.; second, Szabo, Hungary, 3m. 55.6s.; third, Edwards, Canada, 3m. 56.2s.; fourth, Graham, England; fifth, Hosek, Czechoslovakia.

Fourth Heat—Won by Goix, France, 3m. 54s.; second, Archie San Romani, United States, 3m 55s.; third, Schaumburg, Germany, 3m. 55.2s.; fourth, Mostert, Belgium; fifth, Hartikk, Finland.

Discus Throw, Final

Won by Kenneth Carpenter, United States, 50.48 meters (165ft. 7 29-64in.). (Betters Olympic record of 162ft. 4⅞in. made by John Anderson, United States, 1932); second, Gordon Dunn, United States, 49.36 meters (161ft. 11 11-32in.); third, Giorgio Oberweger, Italy, 49.23 meters (161ft. 6 7-32 in.); fourth, Reidar Sorlie, Norway, 48.77 meters (160ft. 7-64in.); fifth, Willy Schroeder, Germany, 47.93 meters (157ft. 3 1-32in.); sixth, Nicolas Syllas, Greece, 47.75 meters (156ft. 7 61-64in.).

110-Meter Hurdles, Quarterfinals (First Two in Each Heat Qualify for Semifinals Tomorrow)

First Heat—Won by Lavery, South Africa, 15s.; second, O'Connor, Canada, 15.1s.; third, Mandikas, Greece, 15.2s.; fourth, Thomsen, Denmark; fifth, Bosmans, Belgium; sixth, Huruta, Japan.

Second Heat—Won by Fritz Pollard Jr., United States, 14.7s.; second, Thornton, Great Britain, 15s.; third, Langmayr, Austria, 15.1s.; fourth, Welscher, Germany; fifth, Wong, China.

Third Heat—Won by Finlay, Great Britain, 14.7s.; second, Murakami, Japan, 15.3s.; third, Worrall, Canada, 15.6s.; fourth, Padilha, Brazil; fifth, Kamanek, Czechoslovakia.

Fourth Heat—Won by Roy Staley, United States, 15s.; second, Lavenas, Argentina, 15.1s.; third, Pilbrow, Great Britain, 15.5s.; fourth, Skiadas, Greece; fifth, Ling, China.

Fifth Heat—Won by Forrest Towns, United States, 14.5s.; second, Wegner, Germany, 15.1s.; third, Leitner, Austria, 15.3s.; fourth, Kunz, Switzerland; fifth, Shimizu, Japan.

Sixth Heat—Won by Lidman, Sweden, 14.9s.; second, Caldana, Italy, 15.1s.; third, Ivandovic, Yugoslavia, 15.1s.; fourth, Watson, Australia.; fifth, White, Philippines.

200-Meter Finals

Won by Jesse Owens, United States, 20.7s. (Betters world record around one turn and sets new Olympic record); second, Mack Robinson, United States, 21.1s.; third, Martin, Osendarp, Holland, 21.3s.; fourth, Paul Haenni, Switzerland; fifth, Lee Orr, Canada; sixth, Wijnand von Beveren, Holland.

One Seeded Player Beaten at Culver

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 5 (AP)—With only one exception, seeded players in the national junior and boys' tournament continued play here today.

The only seeded player in either division to be eliminated was Leonard Floyd of Memphis, Tenn., ranked fourth in the boys' class, who lost to Robert Faught of Columbus, O., 9—7, 6—2.

Joseph Hunt of Las Angeles, already tagged as a possible future Davis Cup prospect and seeded No. 1 in the junior division, swept into the fourth round with a 6—0, 6—3 victory over Stacy Hill of Cincinnati.

Don McNeil of Oklahoma City, Isadore Bellis of Philadelphia and Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta, Ga., joined him in the fourth round.

William Umstaedter of Milburn, N. J., seeded first in the boys' class, didn't have to play yesterday.

First matches were held yesterday in the doubles, with favorites winning as expected. Hunt and Julius Heldman of Hollywood, Calif., won two matches with the loss of only five games.

The juniors were ready for the fourth round of their singles competition today, while the boys entered play in the third round.

Japan Defeats Sweden

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (AP)—Japan's soccer football team scored a sensational victory over Sweden, 3 to 2, in Olympic competition yesterday. Sweden, one of Europe's strongest teams, led 2 to 0 at half time, but could not withstand a late rally by the Japanese.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 5—The pole vault, decided today, furnishes the longest unbroken run of success ever gained by any one nation in any one event at the modern Olympic Games. And the nation concerned, I hardly need add, is America. Away back at Athens in 1896, W. W. Hoyt shook up the Europeans by clearing 10ft. 9¾in. Since then the process has been repeated by his successors at steadily increasing heights until 14 feet became the sort of thing required.

Why should Americans be so successful in field events? I found one answer to that question at Los Angeles four years ago, during the great tussle for supremacy in the pole vault between Miller, of the U. S. A., and the tenacious little Japanese, Shuhei Nishida. In a single word, it is enthusiasm. Never in Europe have I seen a crowd so keenly interested in a field event, so clearly keyed up by the intensity of the competition, and so vociferous in its recognition of each successful jump. When people feel that way about it, there is every incitement for pole vaulters to become good.

The same argument applies too, to the discus and other throwing and jumping events. Perhaps the superiority (until recently) of American arrangements for making the crowd acquainted with exactly what is going on had some thing to do with the fact that, while Americans regarded field events as interesting and worth-while, Britishers, en masse, regarded them rather as side issues. Even now, at the average English public school, the best weight-putter is less of a notability than the worst cricketer on the second eleven.

So there arose a sort of adverse tradition in British field-events, a sense that they were spare-time occupations for people whose major interests were other things. Now Continental Europeans did not have this to contend with, and when they became interested in athletics, they did so on the American plan, giving field events a place of honor. Hence the fine Continental experts whose names have been up among the world's records and on the scroll of Olympic victors.

Today at the games there was a Marathon race. Not "the" Marathon but a longer affair than that, contested by the walkers. For 50,000 meters they heeled and toed it, in quest of the championship won at Los Angeles in 1932 by that great British stroller, T. W. Green. Green was a "veteran" at the time; but he showed the young 'uns a thing or two and arrived at the tape 4h. 50m. 10s. after the starter's gun had barked "off." Seven minutes 10 seconds later there arrived a well-known Italian veteran, Ugo Frigario.

At one time walking used to figure in the Olympic track program. But the question of judging the fairness of method became so acute and controversy so lively that, to the great relief of all except the most advanced enthusiasts, these races were eliminated, following a particular spot of brothers in 1924. An Austrian competitor was warned that his mode of progression in a heat of the 10,000-meter race did not meet with favor among the officials. He persisted with it, because, so he said, he did not understand the foreign languages in which he was addressed. So the jury of appeal allowed him to compete in the next round. The jury took exception to this ruling and refused to handle the heat in which the offender was placed. That meant empaneling a new jury. After all this to-do, the man was disqualified in the delayed heat. This time for good and all. And that was the end of track walking in the Olympic Games.

While they were lining up for the start of the 200-meter final this afternoon, I turned up the records and noticed that no European had ever managed to take first place in this event. Twice Canada had provided the victor and six times the United States. The success of two men was particularly noteworthy because they had previously won the 100-meter race. They were Eddie Tolan, the Negro "flier" from Michigan, in 1932, and Percy Williams, a young Canadian.

Wrestlers at Grips

The flash and scrape of steel upon steel continues, as the fencing program unfolds, and the symphony of the games has been enriched today by some dull thuds, occasioned by wrestlers hurling each other about on the mats. Wrestling was a well-thought of, but somewhat rough, feature in the Olympic Games of ancient Greece, 2000 years or so ago; but in the modern series of such festivals it was not introduced until 1908—that is to say until the fourth games at London.

There are two forms of wrestling at the games—catch-as-catch-can, in which the combatants writhe about on the floor, each endeavoring to place the other flat on his back, and Greco-Roman, which is a matter of throwing a man off his feet. Weight is an important consideration in the latter category, and, believe me, some of the grapplers here have it in abundance.

Whenever one arrives at an Olympic meeting, the first thing to do is cast around for old friends. And that is why it never takes me long to run into the honorary secretary of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation, Percy Longhurst. Percy has been refereeing Olympic bouts and things like that for over a quarter of a century and what he does not know about the mat game is hardly knowledge. At Los Angeles one of the newspapers discovered that he was an Olympic record holder—the only official wearing a celluloid collar. I wish to correct that. He wears a distinctive item of neckwear, if you like. But it is not celluloid. And for diverting the force of a kick in the neck from a suddenly upturned wrestler. Percy declares, with a smile, that there is nothing to beat it.

Argentine Poloists Win

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (AP)—Argentina's Olympic polo team easily defeated Mexico today, 15 goals to 8.

Wins and Breaks Record

© International

Fräulein Gisela Mauermeyer of Germany
Takes Olympic Discus Throw With New Mark of 156 Feet 3⅜ Inches

Olympic Standing

By the Associated Press

Track and Field

Men

United States	113
Germany	40¾
Finland	30¼
Italy	11½
Canada	11
Japan	9½
Holland	9
Sweden	5
Philippines	4
Switzerland	3
Norway	3
Poland	3
Great Britain	2
Brazil	2
Greece	2
Argentina	1

Women

Germany	38
Poland	14
United States	12
Japan	7
Austria	3
Sweden	1

First Yacht Races Contested at Kiel

KIEL, Aug. 5 (AP)—With a stiff breeze whipping the Baltic into white-crested waves and rain squalls falling, all Olympic yacht classes yesterday finished the first of seven races whereby places are decided.

America's entry in the international six-meter class, the yacht Mystery, finished seventh. The American boat got away from the start three minutes late and was unable to recoup its loss despite excellent sailing. The boat passed Holland, Italy, and Switzerland in the race, which was won by Sweden.

Hard bow-by-bow sailing decided the eight-meter class, in which Sweden finished first and the American yacht Angelita seventh.

When the star-class event started, the wind increased and broke the mast of the French yacht. The American yacht, Three Star Too, finished third.

Failure to tack out of the middle of the 24 boats in the monotype class cost the American representative, piloted by Frank Jewett, a chance and it finished seventeenth.

Six-Meter Class—Won by Sweden; second, Germany; third, England; fourth, Finland; fifth, Norway; sixth, Argentina.

Eight-Meter Class—Won by Sweden; second, Italy; third, Norway; fourth, England; fifth, Finland; sixth, Germany.

Star Class—Won by Germany; second, Sweden; third, United States; fourth, England; fifth, Norway.

Monotype Class—Won by England; second, Germany; third, Chile; fourth, Holland; fifth, Denmark; sixth, Sweden.

Only One American Wins at Wrestling

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (AP) — America's wrestlers won one first and three second places in final Olympic catch-as-catch-can wrestling competition yesterday.

Frank Lewis, brown-haired Oklahoma A. & M. college star from Cushing, Okla., won the welterweight division gold medal after winning his first three matches in straight falls. Another Oklahoma A. & M. boy, Ross Flood, of Blackwell, Okla., took second in the bantamweight division; Dick Voliva of Indiana University, finished second in the middleweight division, and Francis Millard of North Adams, Mass. was runnerup in the featherweight division.

Lewis, in the final welterweight match, eliminated Willi Angst of Switzerland with a hammer-lock fall after six minutes. It was his fourth straight fall of the tournament and gave him the Olympic gold medal without a single penalty point against his record.

Voliva, wrestling for the final decision in the middleweight class against the French star, Emile Poilve, lost the gold medal in a 2-1 decision after 14 minutes. Poilve was undefeated in his division

In the unofficial team totals, based on a 10-5-4 system for the first three places in each division, the United States scored 25 points against 20 for Hungary, its nearest competitor. Other scores were: Sweden 19, Finland 18, Estonia 15, Germany 13, France 10, Czechoslovakia 5, Canada 4, Turkey 4.

Summary:

Bantamweight—Won by Oedon Zombory, Hungary; second, Ross Flood, United States; third, Johannes Herbert, Germany.

Featherweight—Won by Kust Pihlajanaeki, Finland; second, Francis Millard, United States; third, Goesta Joensson, Sweden.

Lightweight—Won by Karoly Karpati, Hungary; second, Wolfgang Ehrl, Germany; third, Hermann Pihlajanaeki, Finland.

Welterweight—Won by Frank Lewis, United States; second, Turi Anderson, Sweden; third, Joseph Schleimer, Canada.

Middleweight—Won by Emile Poilve, France; second, Dick Voliva, United States; third, Ahmet Kireci, Turkey.

Light Heavyweight—Won by Knut Fridell, Sweden; second, August Neo, Estonia; third, Erich Siebert, Germany.

Heavyweight—Won by Paulusalu, Estonia; second, Joseph Klapuch, Czechoslovakia; third, Nystroem, Finland.

Drawings Out For Olympic Oarsmen

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (AP)—The University of Washington, America's crew representatives in eight-oared Olympic rowing competition, today was drawn in the first heat along with England, France, Japan and Czechoslovakia for the regatta starting Aug. 12 at Grunau.

Fourteen crews were entered in the eight-oared competition. Placed in the second heat were Australia, Italy, Hungary, Brazil and Canada. In the third heat were drawn Denmark, Germany, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

In double-sculls, with 12 entries, the United States, was drawn in the first heat with Australia, Poland, France, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

In pairs with coxswain, also with 12 entries, the Americans were drawn in the first heat with Italy, Hungary, Poland, Germany and Brazil. In fours without coxswain, with nine entries, the Americans were drawn in the first heat with Germany, Hungary Austria and Denmark.

In fours with coxswain, with 16 entries, the United States was drawn in the second of three heats with France, Yugoslavia, Germany and Poland. In pairs without coxswain, with 14 entries, the Americans were drawn in the second of three heats against Hungary, Uruguay, Australia and Denmark.

In singles sculls, the only American entrant, Daniel Barrow of Philadelphia, was drawn in the second heat against the Australian star, Cecil Pearce, cousin of the great Bobby, as well as German, Canadian and Austrian rivals.

Two American Women Lose

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (AP)—Two American women fencers, Marion Lloyd, Richmond Hill, N. Y., and Dorothy Locke, Brooklyn, were eliminated in preliminary Olympic foils competition yesterday. Italy captured the men's team foils honors of the day with three victories. France was second and Germany third.

German Favorite Leads Pentathlon

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (AP)—Gotthardt Handrick, Germany's favorite, held his leading position in Olympic modern pentathlon competition today, although he placed no better than ninth in today's test, the 300-meter swim. Sven Thofelt of Sweden ranked second in total points for the four events so far completed in the five-event competition, and Charles F. Leonard Jr. of St. Petersburg, Fla., third.

With only one event to go, the cross-country run tomorrow, Handrick had compiled the low total of 19.5 points against 23 for Thofelt, who was third in the swimming, and 32 for Leonard, who placed sixth in the swim.

The other two American entrants, Alfred D. Starbird of Burlington, Vt., and Lieut. Fred R. Weber of West Point, N. Y., and the New York A. C., ranked ninth and tenth in the four-day standings with aggregates of 60 and 60.5 points respectively.

Lemp of Germany topped the swimmers in 4m. 15.4s., but ranked only sixth in total points with 44.

Placing behind Lemp in the swim, in order, were: Orban, Hungary, 4m. 23.4s.; Thofelt, Sweden, 4m. 34.9s.; Bramfield, Germany, 4m. 36s.; Guth, Austria, 4m. 39.2s.; Leonard, United States, 4m. 40.9s.; Gyllenstierna, Sweden, 4m. 41.2s.; Kiviperae, Finland, 4m. 51.5s.; Handrick, Germany, 4m. 51.7s.; Blalas, Hungary, 4m. 59s. 59s.

The first perfect score in the history of the event yesterday gave Leonard first place in the pistol shooting.

Shooting over a 25-meter range at a target exposed for only three seconds a shot, Leonard hit a perfect 200 score. The shooters fired four strings of five shots each, starting with the pistol at the side, which added to Leonard's task. The only other time he ever hit 200 was in practice.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

America's Cup Challenge for 1936

ANNOUNCEMENT from Cowes, Eng., by the Associated Press, that the Royal Yacht Squadron has sent a challenge to the New York Yacht Club for a series of races for the America's Cup in 1937 does not come as any surprise. Ever since Thomas O. M. Sopwith had his new Class J yacht, the Endeavour II, built, it has been generally expected that he would send his second challenge for the famous trophy. Then, after the New York Yacht Club indicated to Charles F. Fairey, commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club, last year when he asked for a series of races with a boat of less rating than Class J that it did not want to race for the most famous yachting trophy of the world with any boat of lesser rating, it appeared even more certain that Sopwith would challenge.

Acme

T. O. M. Sopwith

One Condition Questionable

There is one condition mentioned as a part of the new challenge which may be questionable. It is the one that requests that the first race of the coming series be sailed July 24. In the past the races for this trophy have been held in September or October; but next year the challenger wants to have the event start about two months earlier. The question is as to whether the N. Y. Y. C. will care to agree to the earlier date. In the first place, it would bring the event up to a time when a number of important yachting events take place in United States waters, and a cup series would naturally overshadow them if they were to be held on their customary dates. And it is equally doubtful if those who take part in those races would care to have them moved up to an earlier date or moved back to a later one.

Challenger Would Have an Advantage

Then, again, if this earlier date is accepted, the challenger will have a decided advantage over the defending yacht, especially if a new boat is to be built for the purpose of defending. Endeavour II would have a full year of testing by the time the 1937 races were to start, whereas a new boat could hardly have more than a month or two of testing before July 24. Of course, if the Rainbow, Weetamoe or Yankee were picked to defend, this handicap would not exist. There is, however, no question but what one or more new yachts will be built to try for the honor of defending the "Ould Mug," and two months would hardly be enough time in which to test them out.

Best Challenger Yet

Judging from reports which have been coming from England, the new Endeavour is the best yacht that has yet been named as a challenger for the America's Cup. It has an all-steel hull, a high tensile steel mast, new and original design, and many novel gadgets. It has been built to the full Class J limit, and is expected to show more speed than did her predecessor, which was generally regarded as a better boat than Rainbow in 1934, but lost the series through not being so well manned. With this the case, it is very evident that the N. Y. Y. C. must seek a new and better yacht than Rainbow, Yankee or Weetamoe if it is to keep the blue ribbon trophy of the seas in its home port.

Past Victors

Athletics

200-Meter Dash

Year and Place	Name and Country	Time or Distance
1932—Los Angeles	Eddie Tolan, U.S.A.	*21.2s.
1928—Amsterdam	Percy Williams, Canada	21.8s.
1924—Paris	J. V. Scholz, U.S.A.	21.6s.
1920—Antwerp	Allen Woodring, U.S.A.	22s.
1912—Stockholm	R. C. Craig, U.S.A.	21.7s.
1908—London	R. E. Kerr, Canada	22.4s.
1904—St. Louis	Archibald Hahn, U.S.A.	21.6s.
1900—Paris	J. W. Tewkesbury, U.S.A.	22.2s.

50,000-Meter Walk

1932—Los Angeles	T. W. Green, Great Britain	*4h. 50m. 10s.

Pole Vault

1932—Los Angeles	W. W. Miller, U.S.A.	*14ft. 1⅞in.
1928—Amsterdam	S. W. Carr, U.S.A.	13ft. 9½in.
1924—Paris	L. S. Barnes, U.S.A.	12ft. 11¼in.
1920—Antwerp	F. K. Foss, U.S.A.	13ft. 5in.
1912—Stockholm	H. J. Babcock, U.S.A.	12ft. 11¼in.
1908—London	{A. C. Gilbert, U.S.A. / E. T. Cook Jr., U.S.A.}	12ft. 2in.
1904—St. Louis	C. E. Dvorak, U.S.A.	11ft. 6in.
1900—Paris	I. K. Baxter, U.S.A	10ft 9 9-10in.
1896—Athens	W. W. Hoyt, U.S.A.	10ft. 9¾in.

Discus Throw (Men)

1932—Los Angeles	J. F. Anderson, U.S.A.	*162ft. 4⅞in.
1928—Amsterdam	C. L. Houser, U.S.A	155ft. 3in.
1924—Paris	C. L. Houser, U.S.A.	151ft. 5¼in.
1920—Antwerp	E. Niklander, Finland	146ft. 7½in.
1912—Stockholm	A. R. Taipale, Finland	148ft. 4in.
1908—London	M. J. Sheridan, U.S.A.	134ft. 2in.
1904—St. Louis	M. J. Sheridan, U.S.A.	128ft. 10½in.
1900—Paris	M. Bauer, Hungary	118ft. 2 9-10in.
1896—Athens	R. S. Garrett, U.S.A.	95ft. 7½in.

*Olympic Record.

Fencing—Foil (Women)

1932—Los Angeles	Ellen Preis, Austria	
1928—Amsterdam	Helene Mayer, Germany	
1924—Paris	E. O. Osiier, Denmark	

Weight Lifting

	Middleweight		Heavyweight
1932—Los Angeles	R. Ismayr, Germany	1932—Los Angeles	J. Skobla, Czechosl'v'kia
1928—Amsterdam	F. Roger, France	1928—Amsterdam	J. Strassberger, Ger.
1924—Paris	P. Galimberti, Italy	1924—Paris	J. Tonani, Italy
1920—Antwerp	L. Gance, France	1920—Antwerp	M. Bottini, Italy

Wrestling (Catch-as-catch-can)

	Bantamweight		Featherweight
1932—Los Angeles	R. E. Pearce, U.S.A.	1932—Los Angeles	K. Pihlajamki, Finland
1928—Amsterdam	K. Mackinen, Finland	1928—Amsterdam	A. Morrison, U.S.A.
1924—Paris	K. Pihlojamki, Finland	1924—Paris	Robin Reed, U.S.A.
1908—London	G. N. Menhert, U.S.A.	1920—Antwerp	C. E. Ackerley, U.S.A.
		1908—London	G. S. Dole, U.S.A.
	Lightweight		Welterweight
1932—Los Angeles	C. Pacombe, France	1932—Los Angeles	Jack van Bebber, U.S.A.
1928—Amsterdam	O. Knapp, Estonia	1928—Amsterdam	A. J Haavisto, Finland
1924—Paris	Russel Vis, U.S.A.	1924—Paris	Herman Gehri, Switzlnd
1920—Antwerp	K. Antilla, Finland		
1908—London	G. de Relwyskow, G. B.		
	Middleweight		Light-Heavyweight
1932—Los Angeles	I. Johansson, Sweden	1932—Los Angeles	Peter Mehringer, U.S.A.
1928—Amsterdam	E. Kyburg, Switzerland	1928—Amsterdam	T. S. Sjostedt, Sweden
1924—Paris	F. Haggmann, Switz.	1924—Paris	J. Spellman, U.S.A.
1920—Antwerp	E. Leino, Switzerland		
1908—London	S.V. Bacon, G. Britain		
	Heavyweight		
1932—Los Angeles	John Richthoff, Sweden		
1928—Amsterdam	John Richthoff, Sweden		
1924—Paris	Harry Steele, U.S.A.		
1920—Antwerp	R. Rothe, Switzerland		
1908—London	G. C. O'Kelly, Great Britain		

Amusements

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Business and Industry

American Farmers' Income in Half Year Up $335,000,000

Commerce and Finance

52 More Power Units Publicly Owned in 1935

WASHINGTON (AP) — A steady increase in public ownership of electric utility plants since 1929, matched with a drop in the number of privately owned units, was disclosed today in a federal power commission report.

Summarizing data on the ownership of electric utilities since 1920, however, the commission reported total output of privately owned plants has mounted annually since 1931, keeping pace with increases in production by publicly-owned plants, and last year almost reached the 1929 peak.

Rise In Production

Although spotted with occasional decreases, the trend of annual aggregate power production has been generally upward during the last 15 years, the 1935 figure more than doubling that of 1920.

The statistics revealed a marked trend in recent years toward construction of hydro-electric plants, this type now exceeding steam electric generators, for the second year.

Last year, the figures showed, the country had 4010 plants generating electricity for public use, of which 3027 were privately owned and 983 were publicly owned. The total compared with 3987 in 1934 and 4040 in the peak year of 1930.

The 983 publicly owned plants compared with 931 in 1934 and 811 in 1929, while the 3027 private plants last year compared with 3056 in 1934 and 3031 in 1929.

Private utilities generated 88,100,396,000 kilowatt hours in 1935 and publicly owned plants, 5,426,169,000. This compared with 81,087,341,000 and 4,562,447,000 kilowatt hours, respectively, for 1934 and 88,740,730,000 and 4,229,220,000 in 1929.

Steam Power Declines

Total figures for both publicly and privately owned plants showed an excess of hydroelectric over steam plants first developed in 1934, when the former aggregated 1468 and the latter 1445. For last year, figures were 1471 and 1415 respectively.

In 1920, steam electric plants totaled 2428, which was more than double the hydroelectric figure.

Publicly owned plants were shown to be concentrated in the Midwest, Kansas having 65 last year; Nebraska, 63; Iowa, 62; Wisconsin, 42; Minnesota, 54; Illinois, 41, and Michigan, 61. The largest increases since 1929 were listed for Iowa and Nebraska, which in that year had 42 and 40, respectively.

New York State had the most private utility plants, with 218.

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.230 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The yield on the new $50,000,000 273-day Treasury bills offering averaged about 0.230 per cent. Tenders of $169,772,000 were made and $50,019,000 accepted.

The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.841, equivaleent to a rate of about 0.210 per cent per annum, to 99.818, equivalent to a rate of 0.204 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis.

Radio Corp. of America Gross Higher; Net Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Radio Corporation of America, reporting earnings for the first six months of 1936, ended June 30, shows a net profit of $1,764,780, compared with $2,289,136 in the corresponding period of 1935. Class A preferred dividends were $862,291, while dividends of $805,242 were paid on the new $3.50 first preferred stock, or total disbursements of $1,667,533. In the first half of 1935 dividends paid on the Class A preferred stock were $5,381,857, including provisions for all arrears on the shares.

For the six months, gross income was $44,382,101, including $43,942,526 from operations, compared with $40,428,688 and $39,663,321, respectively, in the 1935 period. Net operating profit was $4,028,696, compared with $4,770,753 in 1935.

Surplus on June 30 amounted to $12,497,346, compared with $13,256,643 on March 31, with $12,401,099 on Dec. 31 and with $10,425,633 on June 30, 1935.

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Chicago, Ill., August 4, 1936.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1936, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 17, 1936. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. ROCHEITE, *Secretary*

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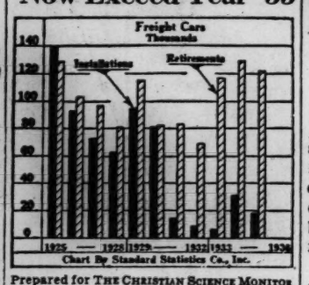

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE huge preponderance of freight cars retired over new cars during the depression is indicated on the chart. Orders for new cars during the first half of 1936 totaled 26,560, half again as much as in all of 1935.

In the years preceding 1929, the annual average was around 90,000.

Steel Production At Peak of Year; 72 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Current steel production, 72 per cent of mill capacity, constitutes a peak for the year thus far and in actual tonnage compares with high marks in several prosperous years that ended with 1929, declares Iron Age in its weekly review.

A continuation of approximately the present rate through August is assured by the heavy backlogs of orders on mill books, says the report.

"Production and delivery problems are of greater concern to mills at the moment than new business," the review says, "as consumers press for quicker shipments of steel that is going into immediate consumption in almost all instances.

"Backlogs are heaviest in plates, shapes and bars for construction uses and in sheets for miscellaneous requirements. On some sheet specialties deliveries run as long as six or seven weeks, a somewhat surprising situation considering the fear that new sheet rolling capacity of the continuous type was outstripping the countries' ability to consume.

"Meanwhile, steel mills are faced with higher costs because of the rapid advance in scrap prices, which this week are 50 cents to $1 a ton higher at leading centers, and they have yet to decide upon the wage increases that are demanded by workers at some mills."

The Iron Age composite steel scrap price advanced to $14.25 from $13.67 a week ago and is the highest since Feb. 26, 1936, when it was $14.75.

Work in Automobile Trade Holds Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During eight consecutive months the number of employees at work in the automobile factories has remained steady without varying as much as 20,000, or 6 per cent, in the period, according to the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

This record, resulting from combination of the industry-wide stabilization program undertaken last fall, and the material growth of business, exceeds the stability and continuity of employment experienced by the industry in any previous year of its history, and finds no parallel in strictly comparable industrial operations.

Translated into practical results for automobile workers and their families, this year's conditions have brought about an indicated increase of 16 per cent over the 1935 season, in the earnings of the average individual, and an improvement of 52 per cent over earnings of the individual in the 1934 season.

Detroit Steel Acquires Stock of Craine-Schrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The acquisition by the Detroit Steel Corporation of all the outstanding capital stock of the Craine-Schrage Steel Company, of Detroit, in exchange for 75,000 shares of Detroit Steel Corporation $5 par value common stock, marks another step in the gradual expansion of the latter company.

Practically all of the Craine-Schrage Steel Company's outstanding capital stock, amounting to 13,043 shares, has been held by three of the principal executives of the company, namely, Clyde P. Craine, Arthur A. Schrage and W. C. Schrage. These men were the principal organizers of Craine-Schrage Steel Company, which now becomes a wholly owned subsidiary of Detroit Steel Corporation. W. C. Schrage is president of Detroit Steel Corporation and C. P. Craine and Arthur A. Schrage are vice-presidents, and secretary and general manager, respectively, of Detroit Steel.

Mexico's Vegetable Exportations Expand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, CITY, D. F.—Vegetable products have had a sharp rise among Mexico's foreign exports, indicating that her vast agricultural plan is slowly taking shape. Cotton, henequen, corn, coffee, beans, garbanzo, tomatoes and vanilla showed the greatest increases lately.

The Department of National Economy publishes the following comparative statistics on reports for 1935, in kilograms:

	1935	1934
Cotton	26,670,479	18,801,672
Henequen	89,751,218	15,334,354
Corn	81,015,096	6,037,780
Beans	5,550,331	542,423
String beans	498,050	67,251
Tomatoes	25,298,475	3,304,130
Potatoes	402,757	44,205
Coffee	31,707,175	22,753,465
Fiber root	3,521,759	2,460,331
Tobacco	151,389	130,191
Vanilla	77,526	957,357
Dried lima beans	2,767,370	294,821
Garlic	1,569,536	259,838
Fresh chilies	1,607,796	206,476
Dried chilies	135,916	52,824
Sugar	121,409	99,678
Lemons	3,714,478	134,078

Best Farm Income In Last 6 Years Seen by Analysts

CHICAGO (AP) — With farm prices at the highest general level since 1930 as a result of the protracted drought, market analysts today forecast that 1936 farm income might be the largest in six years, barring further serious crop losses.

Farmers' income in the first half of the year was $335,000,000 greater than a year ago, the Government estimated. Since then, the rise in prices of important agricultural commodities—in some cases the sharpest since war days—was believed by most observers to have more than offset the serious crop losses due to heat and lack of rain.

Traders cited the danger of a world wheat scarcity as grain prices spurted upward in foreign and domestic markets. There was no sign of the deluge needed to halt the steady deterioration in midwestern fields.

Rise Is Sensational

In effect, the drought has taken away the income of farmers whose crops were destroyed and, by lifting prices, has given it to those producers whose crops were successful.

The advance in farm prices since the drought became a major market influence about six weeks ago has been sensational. From June 15 to July 15, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said farm prices showed the greatest increase for any 30-day period since August, 1934. At mid-July, when prices were lower than they are now, the general level of values, the bureau said, was the best since September, 1930.

During the past week, 1936 peak prices were established for virtually all major farm commodities—wheat, hogs, corn, rye, oats, barley, eggs, butter, potatoes, cheese, lard and soy beans. Corn sold in some cases at the highest level since 1929. Wheat was the best since July, 1933. Eggs and butter futures sold the highest since 1930.

The following table illustrates the general advance:

	Mid-June	Month Ago	Yesterday
Wheat, September	88½	1.02	1.13⅞
Corn, September	60½	71¾	1.02
Oats, September	27⅞	35	42½
Rye, September	58¼	69½	81⅝
Butter, November	29⅛	31¾	35⅜
Eggs, October	25⅛	24¾	27¼

Farm Income Higher

Quotations for the grains listed above were in the futures market. Actually these grains have been selling even higher on the Chicago "cash" market, where dealings for immediate delivery take place. Choice grades of hard wheat yesterday sold as high as $1.22 a bushel, while choice white corn was up to $1.14. Soy beans sold at $1.33, or 53 cents higher than they were early in the summer.

The Department of Agriculture placed cash income of farmers for the first six months at $3,291,000,000 compared with $2,956,000,000 the corresponding period in 1935, and estimated the drought probably would raise the price of the farmers' output much higher in the last half of the year. Included in farmers' income this year were $171,000,000 in benefit payments compared with $286,000,000 in similar payments the first half of 1935.

A compilation by the National Industrial Conference Board, based on Department of Commerce figures, showed 1935 gross income of agriculture was the best since 1930, totaling $8,110,000,000, or 31 per cent below the 1925-29 average.

June Business in Richmond District Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Trade in most lines in the fifth federal reserve district was above seasonal levels during June, and at the middle of July people in nearly all industries were "better employed" than at the same time last year, the monthly review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond showed. Volume of business was considerably above that for June of last year, and while part of the June activity may be attributable to bonus money, there is no way to measure the influence of this "special development," the report says.

The district showed a decrease of 6 per cent in the number of bankruptcies in June of this year, as compared with 1935. Industries "are operating full time and employing their usual quota of workers, while construction work under way shows a larger volume than in any recent summer," the report adds.

The farm outlook for the district was called the worst since 1934, but Virginia farmers were said to have planted 95 per cent of a normal acreage, notwithstanding the early drought.

Standard Brands Net Income Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of Standard Brands, Inc., and subsidiaries amounted to $3,674,375 for the quarter ended on June 30, after expenses, minority interest and federal and foreign income taxes, but before profit and loss items. After dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, the earnings are equivalent to 28 cents each on 12,645,415 no par shares of common stock. No provision was made for federal surtax on undistributed earnings. In the first quarter of this year, the net profit of $3,793,542 equaled 29 cents a common share and in the second quarter of the previous year, amounted to $2,832,303, or 21 cents a share.

Net income for the 12 months ended on June 30 was $14,396,505 on the same basis, equivalent to $1.10 a share on common. This compares with $11,303,808, or 85 cents a common share for the 12 months ended June 30, 1935.

This statement includes operations of certain foreign subsidiaries for the periods ended April 30 or May 31, 1935, and 1936.

Quotas a Factor in Continued Downtrend in Price of Sugar

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In contrast with the activity and rising prices in grain crops in recent months, sugar has been in a slight downtrend, with very little activity, since the latter part of April. Having just touched 3.00 cents on May 10, the highest price since 1928, the market has sold off to the point where March 1937 future contracts were traded yesterday at 2.46 cents.

Sucrest, a small new refiner in Brooklyn whose policies and prices are closely watched by the trade, is now offering refined sugar for delivery next March at 4.45 cents against the current gross nominal price of 4.75 cents being asked by refiners for prompt sugar. Meantime the future market has all but gone to sleep. Volume in April was the smallest in 12 years. One Saturday recently there was not one contract traded.

Refiners Well Stocked

The decline in speculative activity reflects an extraordinarily quiet market in actual raw and refined sugar. A story on this page on March 14 reported a sugar "move" of the refined product from refiners into the hands of the trade, of unprecedented proportions. That move refilled the bins of the trade which had been scraped to the bottom pending uncertainties over the processing tax and the constitutionality of the AAA. Since then, however, the trade has begun to realize that it hardly knew at the time how very heavily it was buying. The sugar purchased on that move was barely moved out by the end of July. Refiners' prices have been moved up to 4.75c, 4.85c, 5.00c and back to 4.75c but very little sugar has moved.

The market for raw sugars is almost as inactive. Czarnickow-Rionda has estimated that at the beginning of July only 11½ per cent of the full 1936 quota of Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Philippine sugar remained unsold, from which it might be expected that refiners should be in the market rather heavily for raws. They are not, however. Statistics indicate that they are unusually well stocked on raw sugar, and their holdings in July grew so heavy in the Port of New York that some were forced to leave raw sugar bags in the open under the protection of tarpaulins. They are similarly bought up on sugar not yet shipped or still afloat headed for the United States.

This does not necessarily indicate market astuteness on the part of refiners. Refiners' market judgment in this respect has not proved on the whole particularly acute. The futures market says the price of sugar is going down. The closing price of 2.46 cents for the March, 1937, future is 30 points off the September contract.

Increase in Quotas

One of the principal reasons for the recent down trend in sugar prices has been increase in the quotas. The original quota set for 1936 was patently too small, being a shade under the 1935 consumption. The trade knew that an increase would have to be made sooner or later, unless consumption this year fell off unexpectedly. On April 10 the sugar division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced an increase in the quotas of 175,000 tons, and a transfer of 208,000 tons from the domestic beet sugar growers, who are not expected to meet their 1,550,000-ton quota, to other sources, making a total increase for insular and domestic cane sugar sources of 383,000 tons.

On June 19 an unexpected further increase was announced, this time of 203,000 tons, distributed among all sources except domestic beet growers. Lastly, on July 27, 97,909 tons of the Philippine quota were reallocated to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and domestic cane growers, making a total increase for the latter since the beginning of the year of 684,000 tons. The original allocations and the subsequent changes were as follows (in thousands of short tons):

	Original Quota	As Revised April 10	As Revised June 19	As Revised
Cuba	1852	1982	2037	2085
Philippines	998	1068	1099	1001
Puerto Rico	801	857	882	902
Hawaii	941	1007	1036	1059
Virlin Islands	5	6	6	6
Insular total	4598	4921	5062	5053
Domestic—beet	1550	1342	1342	1342
—Cane	260	319	380	389
Full duty	26	27	28	29
Total all areas	6434	6609	6813	6813

Politics Affects Price

The reallocation of the domestic beet quota will not outlaw sugar from this source produced in excess of the revised quota, but is merely made in view of the probability that the legally stipulated 1,550,000-ton quota cannot be met. The reallocation from the Philippines is based on the fact that the islands are only allowed, under the Independence Act, to ship in the equivalent of 970,000 tons duty-free. Sugar permitted by the quota in excess of this would have to come in over the full duty of $1.87½ cents per 100 pounds. Philippine sugar is comparatively high-cost and it appeared unlikely that the islands could afford to pay this duty, which would leave less than 2 cents for production and shipping costs. The AAA therefore queried whether the island would use the dutiable part of its quota and the answer was no.

One of the chief reasons for the low price of 1937 futures is political. Obviously the present price of sugar in the United States, which is well above the world price, is dependent upon the political support of the quota system in the Jones-Costigan Act. The domestic price is almost 2 cents above the level prevailing when that act was passed two years ago, while the world price is about the same. This quota system is designed to benefit the domestic cane and rapidly growing beet-sugar industry. Any important change, therefore, in the complexion of the next Congress from that of the last will have an important effect on sugar, since further legislation is almost certain. The market is saying at present that the quota system may be relaxed.

Jones-Costigan Act Continued

The recent session of Congress produced but one item of sugar legislation, the so-called Jones-O'Mahoney resolution. A marvel of brevity in view of present fashions in federal statutes, this resolution consists of but two paragraphs, and became law on June 19. It continues the Jones-Costigan Act until Dec. 31, 1937, as to quotas, but cuts out processing taxes and crop-reduction bonuses, thereby practically assuring constitutionality of the quota system, which has been somewhat under a cloud since the Supreme Court AAA decision in January. The trade expected a processing tax on sugar to be re-enacted by Congress as an excise, following the suggestions of the President in his March 4 tax message, but in the end none was passed.

The Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act, which became law on the same day as the Jones-O'Mahoney resolution, is still a problem in the sugar trade, which, however, is possibly the only line of business which was pleased at its enactment. While refiners have not been in the habit of giving outright quantitiy discounts, they have granted a variety of unrecorded concessions to large buyers, such as guaranteeing them against price declines, granting the usual 2 per cent discount for payment in 10 days without insisting on the 10-day payment, etc. Last winter a sensation was caused in the trade by the opening of a vest-pocket refinery in Brooklyn by the American Molasses Company, under the name of Sucrest, which opened for business by advertising sugar at prices below the rest of the trade, but announced that it would grant none of the customary allowances, discriminations, kick-backs, guaranties, etc. Now the law imposes the same principle on the rest of the trade.

End Special Concessions

One of the first steps taken by refiners following the Robinson-Patman Act was to announce an end to all special concessions and grant an outright 10-point allowance below nominal price in place of them. They also began a strict interpretation of the 10-day limit within which a buyer can obtain the usual 2 per cent discount for cash. Good trade opinion is that buyers will be forced by this change to pay more attention to the general sugar market and the underlying factors going into the price. Heretofore they have in many cases been coddled along and let out of their mistakes by the refiners as a favor to keep their business. Representative of the initial moves taken by refiners to meet the new law was the July 2 announcement of Colonial:

"Complying with the Robinson-Patman Act, . . . we withdraw as of June 19 all special discounts, allowances and special terms of any nature. We withdraw 7½ cents extra charge for less carload deliveries in territory where it has been applicable. We shall make a general allowance of 10 cents per hundred pounds, to be deducted from invoice, on deliveries made to customers after June 19, under contracts entered with us on or before that date. This is in lieu of all special discounts, allowances, or terms."

San Francisco Half-Year Business Well Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—During the first six months of 1936 there was a decrease of 12 per cent in the number of business failures in San Francisco, compared with the corresponding months of 1935, and a decrease of 74 per cent in liabilities, according to a report by the Wells Fargo Bank in its July Business Outlook.

Dollar volume of department store sales was up 10.6 per cent, and wholesale trade, judging by the January-May results, registered an increase of 5.5 per cent in dry goods, 9.3 per cent in groceries, 15.5 per cent in hardware, 17.2 per cent in paper and stationary and 23.3 per cent in electrical supplies.

San Francisco building permits for the first six months of the year totaled $8,091,825, a 32 per cent increase over the corresponding data for 1935. Real estate sales, 3708 for an aggregate value of $26,000,000, registered gains of 31 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively.

Hudson Motor's Half-Year Net Highest Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Hudson Motor Car Company and subsidiaries report consolidated net profit of $2,144,805 for the six months ended on June 30, after depreciation and other charges, but before provision for federal income taxes. The earnings are the largest for any half-year period since the first six months of 1930, and compare with a net profit of $560,978 before federal taxes in the first half of 1935.

Net profit for the second quarter, on the same basis, totaled $1,551,978, likewise the best showing for any quarter since the first three months of 1930. In the first quarter of this year the profit before taxes was $592,827 and in the June quarter a year ago amounted to $325,367 before taxes.

Shipments for the second quarter totaled 38,850 units, as compared with 28,764 units in the first quarter and 28,509 units in the second quarter of 1935. Shipments for the six months totaled 67,614 units, compared with 55,686 in the corresponding period last year.

Value of Stocks Up $3,154,000,000 In Month of July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was an increase of $3,154,526,993 in the market value of all shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange during July, according to a report just issued by the Exchange.

The average share price of all listed stocks on the first of August was $40.30, compared with $38 at the beginning of July.

On Aug. 1 there were 1199 issues listed, aggregating 1,341,445,972 shares, with a total market value of $54,066,925,315. This compares with 1194 issues listed on July 1, aggregating 1,339,679,670 shares and having a total market value of $50,912,398,322.

Aggregate borrowings against collateral by members of the Exchange on Aug. 1 were 1.79 per cent of the market value of all listed shares, compared with 1.94 per cent on July 1.

Loans on Securities

Loans on securities to member firms decreased $21,161,834 in July, according to the Exchange. The loan total at the end of the month was $967,381,407, compared with $988,543,241 at the close of June.

Demand loans on July 31 amounted to $571,304,492, of which $534,033,292 represented net borrowings on collateral from New York banks or trust companies and $37,271,200 loans from private bankers, brokers, foreign bank agencies or others in New York. At the close of June, demand loans amounted to $581,490,326.

Time loans on July 31 were $396,076,915, of which $390,984,915 was borrowed from banks or trust companies here and $5,092,000 from others. At the close of the previous month time loans aggregated $407,052,915.

Value of Stocks

Accompanying table shows market value of stocks, classified by industries, on Aug. 1:

	Market Value	Aver. Price
Autos and accessories	$5,022,868,811	$46.72
Financial	1,374,366,859	23.98
Chemicals	6,119,123,022	75.12
Building	668,706,939	38.11
Elec. equipment mfg.	1,842,684,099	50.05
Foods	3,280,130,379	37.17
Rubber and tires	398,844,022	42.76
Farm machinery	813,412,764	72.35
Amusements	348,508,503	22.83
Land and realty	45,555,242	9.12
Machinery and metals	2,086,848,389	37.45
Mining (excluding iron)	1,917,095,618	32.92
Petroleum	5,695,991,303	29.97
Paper and publishing	400,870,180	23.89
Retail merchandising	2,620,648,925	41.31
Railways & equipments	5,236,883,948	45.19
Steel, iron and coke	2,396,835,154	56.07
Textiles	252,081,198	23.58
Gas & elec. (operating)	2,493,953,129	35.76
Gas & elec. (holding)	1,930,844,689	19.87
Communications (cable, tel. and radio)	3,881,847,461	103.48
Miscellaneous utilities	236,160,089	28.35
Aviation	324,513,433	15.75
Business and off. equip.	443,619,928	40.09
Shipping services	19,036,394	9.09
Ship oper. and building	48,734,290	16.09
Miscellaneous businesses	128,655,550	22.46
Leather and boots	244,888,032	38.91
Tobacco	1,836,713,082	69.27
Garments	31,241,056	32.75
U. S. companies operating abroad	768,731,666	24.85
Foreign companies (incl Cuba and Canada)	1,156,631,161	30.27
All listed stocks	$54,066,925,315	$40.30

Canada Financing Largely Refunding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Provincial and municipal financing in Canada during July totaled $56,662,152, of which $55,220,000 was for refunding purposes and $1,442,152 to provide new capital, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd. Financing during the month was almost entirely for account of the Dominion Government. The total compares with $60,143,232 in the corresponding month last year and $2,142,800 in 1934.

For the first seven months of this year, financing totaled $663,883,615, greatly exceeding the volume in that period in any of the previous four years. For the similar period of 1935, a total of $322,384,173 was reported, and in 1934, a total of $156,658,284. Of the total for the first seven months of 1936, $606,188,100 was for refunding purposes and $57,695,515 to provide new capital.

Corporate financing during the first seven months of this year, totaling $167,705,724, compares with $18,525,000 for the same period of 1935 and $37,726,596 in 1934. Of this year's total $158,198,224 was for refunding and $9,507,500 for new capital.

Louisville & Nashville To Redeem Bonds Oct. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Redemption will be made as of Oct. 1, by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, of two bond issues having an aggregate principal amount of $22,753,000 outstanding.

The issues consist of $12,753,000 first and refunding mortgage 5½ per cent bonds, Series A, dated Aug. 1, 1921, and due April 1, 2003, which will be redeemed at 102 and accrued interest and $10,000,000 10-year secured 5 per cent bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1931, and due Oct. 1, 1941, which will be redemeed at 103. Holders of the bonds are requested to present them for redemption on Oct. 1, at the road's offices at 71 Broadway, New York City.

Funds for redemption of these issues were provided through recent sale of $26,000,000 of 3¾ per cent bonds.

Mexico to Enlarge Cotton Crop for Foreign Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Thirty million acres will be planted in cotton next year, the Ministry of Agriculture announced recently. The coming crop is estimated at 10,500,000 bales but plans are being made to increase this amount due to the present European demand for Mexican cotton.

England, Germany and Spain are among the countries which considerably increased their cotton purchases from Mexico the past year.

British Unemployment Lowest in Six Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

FOR the sixth consecutive month, the aggregate figure of unemployment for July throughout Great Britain showed a decline, according to data just released by the Ministry of Labor.

The total of unemployed at the end of July was 1,652,072, a decrease of 50,504 persons, compared with the June 30 figure, and is the smallest figure since March, 1930.

The number of registered employed went up to about 10,895,000, a new high level, exclusive of agricultural workers. This was a 63,000 gain over June and a 481,000 increase over July last year.

The greatest reduction in unemployment was in the Northeastern area, where the drop was 37,910. All districts except Scotland and the Midlands showed a decline.

Decline of 12,950 Barrels in Daily Production of Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crude oil production had a daily average of 2,948,000 barrels last week, compared with 2,948,000 barrels in the previous week, a decline of 12,950 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

A decline of 20,300 barrels in the daily average output of California was the most important change. Production was 30,800 barrels in excess of the calculation of 2,917,200 daily by the Bureau of Mines for July.

Motor fuel stocks in the United States, including the unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, at the end of last week, amounted to 64,827,000 barrels, compared with 65,819,000 at the close of the previous week, a drop of 992,000. On July 31, 1935, motor fuel stocks amounted to 56,446,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at refineries were down 800,000 barrels to 36,919,000, and those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines declined 65,000 to 21,492,000. Unfinished gasoline stocks decreased 127,000 to 6,416,000.

The reporting refineries, representing 89.7 per cent of the capacity of the industry, operated at 78.2 per cent of capacity. Crude oil runs to stills averaged 2,910,000 barrels daily, against 2,990,000. The production of cracked gasoline increased an average of 10,000 barrels to 695,000 daily. Gas and fuel oil stocks at the close of the week were 108,856,000 barrels, compared with 107,595,000 at the end of the preceding week and 108,322,000 on July 31, 1935.

Cuba Defaulted Bonds Discussed

HAVANA (AP)—A group of American bankers conferred with Secretary of the Treasury German Wolter Del Rio concerning settlement of the $80,000,000 of public works bonds upon which interest and principal have been in default for several years.

The Secretary of the Treasury said the conversations were in line with President Miguel Mariano Gomez' statement in June that he would be glad to hear any proposition the bondholders had to offer.

Dr. Del Rio said the Government wanted "to make it clear that these interviews are only to gather information to be sent to Congress, which is the only power authorized by the constitutional law to act on these matters."

Included in the group conferring with the secretary were Louis Rosenthall, vice-president of the Havana branch of the Chase National Bank; Dr. Dana G. Munro, representing the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council; F. D. Fuerstman, representing Warren Brothers, contractors; L. E. Brownson, of Purdy & Henderson, contractors; Shephard Morgan and Andrew M. Williams.

Slight Decrease In Power Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output declined less than seasonally expected during the week ended Aug. 1.

Actual production, as reported by Edison Electric Institute, was 2,079,137,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of 0.4 of 1 per cent from the 2,088,284,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and a gain of 14.2 per cent over the 1,821,398,000 kilowatt hours in the same week last year.

All major geographical areas showed a substantial increase over last year. Percentage gains follow: New England 12.7, middle Atlantic 10.9, central industrial 18.2, west central 10.6, southern states 18.4, Rocky Mountain 16.0 and Pacific coast 9.5.

Germany's Export Subsidy Retards Lancashire Trade

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Lancashire's export trade in cotton goods is being severely hit by the German Government's policy of subsidizing exports. German exports are rising not only in neutral markets, but in British colonial markets.

Figures prepared by the statistical service of the joint committee of Cotton Trade Organizations reveal that the increase in exports has been continuous since the second quarter of 1934, and is accelerating, which suggests that more use is being made of the subsidy as its possibilities become better realized and as its technique is developed.

The countries most affected in 1935 were Greece, British East and West Africa, the Belgian Congo, China, Siam, Turkey, and some South and Central American countries—Columbia, Cuba, Peru. In the first quarter of 1936 these increases were continued except in China and Turkey, while they also became more marked in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

In British West Africa Germany is taking the place as competitor of Japan, which is restricted by the quota. Imports into Nigeria from Germany have increased from 10,000 square yards (quarterly average) in 1934 to 2,200,000 in the fourth quarter of 1935. Imports into the Gold Coast from Germany rose from 20,000 yards (quarterly average) in 1934 to 700,000 in the first quarter of 1936.

Between 1933 and the last half of 1935 the price of middling American cotton increased by 18 per cent, and the value per yard of the colored goods imported into Nigeria from Lancashire rose by about 10 per cent. In spite of the rise in the cost of the raw material, however, Germany was selling colored goods in 1935 at no less than 28 per cent per yard cheaper than in 1933, which is cited as evidence of a subsidy. The average cost of imports from Lancashire increased from 5.44d. per yard to 6.09d. in the same period, while that of imports from Germany fell from 5.06d. to 3.65d.

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Amalgamation of Rhodesias And Union Faces Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN — Various happenings have caused the question of the possible amalgamation of the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa again to be discussed in all the countries concerned.

The speeding up of railway services, the vast increase in motoring and the improvement in motor roads, together with the greater use of air transport, have brought the inhabitants of southern Africa far more in touch with one another during the last few years.

In addition, the increasing industrialization of the Union has led to a search for new markets which, of course, immediately brings up the question of the neighboring states of Rhodesia which are not as yet manufacturing any substantial proportion of finished goods.

Meet in Union Schools

Another meeting ground is in the schools and universities of the Union where many of the youth of the Rhodesias receive the specialized and advanced education which their own countries are not yet in the position to give them.

In these circumstances the thought of an amalgamation under one government looms large in people's minds, but there are difficulties in the path which will have to be removed before a great advance can be made.

The European population of the two Rhodesias is comprised of British and Dutch stock, but the Dutch are a much smaller element in the Rhodesias—particularly in the north—than is the case in the Union, where the Dutch now predominate. Although Southern Rhodesia was colonized from the Union, it has always maintained a far closer contact with Great Britain than is the fact in the Union. Both the Rhodesias were colonized not by any government but by a commercial company headquartered in London and empowered by a Royal Charter. This company administered the countries under two separate establishments, the one for Northern Rhodesia and the other for Southern Rhodesia.

Memories of the War

From the outset farming and mining attracted a good deal of white settlement to Southern Rhodesia, most of which came direct from Great Britain or from the British section of the population of the states of South Africa which were later to be incorporated in the Union. In these circumstances there was always a close understanding and a considerable similarity of conditions between the Union and Southern Rhodesia, but relations were strained at times, notably when the South African War of 1899-1902 set British and Dutch in South Africa at each others' throats and Rhodesia sent regiments south to take part on the British side.

Since those days the warring races have settled down and in 1910 self-government was granted to South Africa and its separate states were incorporated in the Union. Southern Rhodesia was represented at the convention which drew up the terms of Union, and provision was made in the Act of Union for her inclusion should she desire it at a later date.

But Rhodesia still maintains her strong sentimental tie with Great Britain and still looks with considerable distrust upon the official bilingual policy in South Africa and still more strongly objected to South Africa demanding, and, of course, obtaining, its own flag as distinct from the Union Jack.

Flag and Language

The flag and the official use of the Dutch and English languages in the Union are, even today, a formidable bar against the incorporation of Southern Rhodesia.

An amusing illustration of the Rhodesian attitude in this matter occurred when Sir Charles Coghlan, the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, led a deputation on official business to London. The deputation was, as usual, battling for its rights against the Chartered Company, who governed it, and the Union, who was its next-door neighbor. They were received by the late King, George V, who said to Sir Charles, jocularly, "You fellows are always in trouble. You remind me of Ulster." "Indeed, Sire," replied Sir Charles, "I know that Your Majesty will find us always as loyal as Ulster."

In 1922, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, then Prime Minister of South Africa, offered Southern Rhodesia substantial financial inducements to amalgamate. Southern Rhodesia was anxious to get rid of the Chartered Company, anxious also to govern itself, but the fear of Dutch predominance in South Africa and of the flag and language questions, caused it to refuse the easy circumstances in which amalgamation would have placed it and led it to battle along itself.

Strength Through Union

Self-government was granted in 1924 and 12 years' experience has established it firmly with a contented population, budget surpluses and a general well-diffused prosperity. Amalgamation, therefore, is not quite the frightening thing today that it then seemed. Moreover, the fear that other first-class powers may interfere seriously with the peace of Africa, turns the thoughts of Rhodesians more in the direction of acquiring greater security through union.

As regards Northern Rhodesia, which is governed directly as a crown colony through the British Colonial Office, and is in every way separate and distinct from Southern Rhodesia, some of the same conditions apply. Settlers there, greatly increased in numbers since the immense copper discoveries of 1924, are anxious to obtain self-government and their easiest way of getting it is by amalgamating with Southern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesia is willing and the question has already reached the stage in which negotiations are taking place. But the consent of the Colonial Office will have to be obtained before anything can be done.

Most students consider that a linking up of Northern and Southern Rhodesia is an inevitable step which must be taken in the next few years. Once that has been done, the joining of the Rhodesias and the Union will come a long stride nearer. But a thoroughgoing amalgamation is improbable for a generation or two, unless it is forced forward by aggression from without. What is far more likely is that trade treaties, customs understandings, common policies in such matters as veterinary and health matters coupled with alliances for defense purposes, will pave the way to a federation.

Oil Firms Face Small Fines But New Indictments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—A maximum fine of only $5000 each faces the 23 multimillion-dollar oil corporations against which Federal Grand Jury criminal indictments have just been returned at Madison, Wis., charging antitrust law violations that have boosted gasoline prices for 4000 jobbers and the public of 10 western states.

At the same time it was learned that further action in other parts of the country may be the sequel to the grand jury indictment and investigation in the Midwest. The Federal Trade Commission is understood to be investigating somewhat similar charges of price fixing against the public interest on the Pacific coast.

At a press conference today Homer T. Cummings, Attorney General, would neither affirm nor deny that similar action by the Department of Justice might be taken elsewhere. He said, however, that complaints of alleged conspiracy had been received by the department. The complaints leading to the Madison indictments were received many months ago and that the case actually went to trial May 1.

Criminal Action Taken

The exceptionally low penalties faced by the oil companies in the Justice Department's suit arise out of the fact that the action taken against them is under a criminal, instead of under a civil proceeding. The present oil case is the largest in the history of the antitrust laws in which the criminal form of action has been applied.

Mr. Cummings was repeatedly asked at his press conference today why this method was taken, as against the civil proceedings such as gave the Government victory in the great anti-trust cases of the past, notably the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey case, which originally dissolved the great Rockefeller oil empire. That proceeding began in 1906 and was concluded in 1911. The United States Tobacco case, running from 1907 to 1911; and the Steel Corporation anti-trust case, begun in 1911 and ended 1920, all won by the Government, also were civil proceedings.

Mr. Cummings indicated that the form of procedure was one for the Federal Grand Jury at Madison to decide, and he pointed out that the jury returns for further consideration of the issue on Aug. 19. Evidence before the Grand Jury, Mr. Cummings explained, is confidential. He would not state whether the two Justice Department aids pressing the case there, John H. Lewin, special assistant to the Attorney General, and Hammond E. Chaffetz, had asked for the criminal indictments or had urged a civil injunction. It is possible that injunctive proceedings might be taken by the Justice Department at the conclusion of the criminal case.

Under the anti-trust law, violators may be fined up to a maximum of $5000, or imprisoned for one year. Indictments have been returned against 23 oil companies, 58 individuals, and three trade papers. Among the individuals are the principal officers of the two oil companies. It is pointed out by Justice Department officials in defense of the criminal procedure that the rate of $5000 penalty might mount to a substantial sum if it should be imposed against each of the defendants. A theoretical maximum fine of $420,000 would be possible under the proceedings against the 84 defendants, provided that the courts sustained the Government's allegations of conspiracy.

Three of the defendants are newspapers or periodicals, said to have published pool prices upon which the alleged conspiracy was based. A press statement was issued here today in behalf of Warren C. Platt, owner of National Petroleum News and Platt's Oilgram, two of the periodicals covered, denying that they were parties to any conspiracy.

The statement said, in part:

"If a publisher becomes a party to a conspiracy because prices or other information that he prints is unlawfully used by others, then no newspaper or magazine can be safe in the printing of news or editorials as to market prices, or information of racing or pools or information which may be used by others in the violation of the law."

Oil Officials Surrender

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Edward G. Seubert, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana; Allen Jackson and Edward J. Bullock, vice presidents, among 58 individual defendants indicted at Madison, Wis., for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, surrendered today to U. S. Marshal William H. McDonnell and were fingerprinted before their release on bond.

Arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Edwin K. Walker, they posted $5000 bond each for appearance at Madison when the case is called to trial.

Attorneys issued the following typewritten statement in behalf of Mr. Seubert:

"I am sorry, we have had no opportunity to read the charges. From the newspaper reports we are naturally somewhat confused as to the difference in desirability and legality between purchasing surplus products of agricultural lands, whether they be petroleum or hogs, corn and cattle, or the miner's surplus silver. If we succeed in figuring this out, we may have something to say."

Reich Registry Of Youth Stirs South Africans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Under a threat of a fine of 150 marks or imprisonment, all the German young men in the mandated territory of South West Africa—some British subjects, some naturalized British subjects through their fathers, and some German subjects—have been ordered to present themselves for examination in connection with a recruiting campaign which is being carried out under the direction of the German consul, Dr. H. von Oelhafen. For some time there has been a continuous stream of men at the recruiting depot and the German Consul himself has been in attendance.

The recruiting is being done openly. Orders regarding the examination were issued in the form of letters to all young Germans.

Documentary Proofs

The young men are requested to show birth certificate, proof of descent, school certificates and evidence of membership of various organizations. These are the Hitler Youth, Storm Troopers, National Socialist Motor Transport Corps, German Aero Club, German Radio Association and German Red Cross.

The Administration has not received a direct complaint from any persons who have been ordered to attend these various medical examinations throughout South West Africa, for apparently, even though some prospective recruits may not like the idea of going over to Germany for military service, they are apparently more afraid of the discipline of Germany than possible sanctions of the Union Government.

No Legal Penalty

A prominent member of the Union section said that the whole matter would be humorous if it were not so serious in its implications. He pointed out that the consul had no power to inflict any penalties, such as the threatened 150-mark fine or imprisonment.

In the query from there is also a question as to whether the recruit is able to meet his own expenses in connection with a voyage to Germany for military service and, if so, whether the recruit desires the return of this money. The report form also asks for information as to whether the recruit is a citizen of a foreign country.

B. Stiller, the German Consul at Cape Town, when his attention was drawn to the matter, said that every German citizen wherever he is, is liable to be called to the colors and that was why in South West Africa the consulate was registering young Germans.

No Dualism

Dr. H. von Oelhafen, German Consul, has written to Dr. D. G. Conradie, Administrator of South West Africa, stating that he is discontinuing the registration for conscript military service in the German Army of those people who claim to have dual (South African and German) nationality.

Dr. Conradie holds that there is no such thing as dual nationality.

"In this country," he has said, "we recognize only one nationality and that is our own. We cannot do anything if another power claims our subjects as her own when they leave our territory, but while they are here, naturalized Germans are our subjects and we have no hesitation in saying so."

Terrorism Charged

Referring to the fact that many Germans in South West Africa had registered under threats of German reprisals, Dr. Conradie said that there was a great deal of terrorism practiced in South West Africa, the unfortunate part of which was that people were foolish enough to allow themselves to be terrorized, when obviously such threats could not actually be put into practice.

Southwest Africa is a mandated territory administered by an executive committee and administrator appointed by the Union of South African Government, assisted by an advisory council.

The Union Government recently had a report from the special commission set up to investigate conditions in the mandated territory. This revealed that the present system of administration is not suceeding and recommended that it should be made a province of the Union. Continued interference by Berlin, together with call to military service, was reported in the Monitor in a dispatch from Cape Town dated June 12.

Democrats Choose Stark in Missouri

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5 (AP)—The nod of approval from powerful Tom Pendergast accompanied Maj. Lloyd C. Stark today as he rode an apparently insurmountable majority toward the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri.

The close-knit organization of the Kansas City politician, rapidly advancing to another victory in its statewide efforts, rolled up a 3-to-1 advantage for Major Stark over his opponent, William Hirth of Columbia, farm editor and for many years head of the Missouri Farmers' Association.

Returns from 3096 precincts of 4277 in the State in yesterday's primary election, including 456 in Kansas City (Jackson County) and 237 in St. Louis, gave: Stark, 391,400; Hirth, 125,347.

To oppose Major Stark, the Louisiana, Mo., nurseryman, who is making his freshman effort as an office seeker, Republicans chose outspoken Jesse W. Barrett of St. Louis, former Attorney General. He polled 129,102 votes from 2562 precincts, running far in advance of his opponents, Claude L. Lambert of Kansas City, who had 26,320, and James J. Barrett, St. Louis—no relation—who had 27,567.

The Democratic gubernatorial vote in 3096 precincts totaled 516,747. The Republican total in 2562 precincts was 182,989.

Guilty Verdict Expected At Trial of Lewis Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

without, they declared the C. I. O. would continue its career, including its program of industrial unionization of basic industries.

Verdict Is Guilty

"We spent the morning explaining everything to him while he objected generally," said a council member. "He got here after the evidence had all been put in, he did not know what was in the record, and his arguments have not changed the situation a bit.

"We have found the C. I. O. guilty. "This is a fight for democracy in the trade union movement, and we have to stand up to our responsibilities.

"We have fixed no penalty as yet. But there will be no postponement of our decision. We shall not give the C. I. O. another minute.

"There may, however, be a time allowed for compliance."

Documentary evidence collected during the trial by John P. Frey, prosecutor, required six hours to read.

Answering criticism that the executive council was creating division and that if it should suspend the unions in the Committee for Industrial Organization it would dismember the A. F. of L., Mr. Frey declared that the labor movement had already split.

"Division and dismemberment have already taken place," he told the council members, who sit as judges.

Blames C. I. O. for Split

The separation he attributed to the formation of the C. I. O. within the A. F. of L., alleging that the C. I. O. was "organized for the deliberate, definite purpose of ignoring the action taken by conventions of the A. F. of L. and its executive council."

After completing his documentary evidence, Mr. Frey presented a single witness, E. D. Bieretz, of Washington, assistant president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who described the support reputedly given by the C. I. O. to an electrical workers' union outside the A. F. of L. and competing with the old electrical union.

On the finish of Mr. Frey's closing statement yesterday, the executive council took over consideration of the case, preparatory to giving its verdict or solution.

Slim Chance for Settlement

Prospect of a settlement has become less and less, said William Green, president of the A. F. of L., as the council moved toward action.

The summation of Mr. Frey began with the charge that the C. I. O. proposed to carry its plan of organization far beyond the mass production industries.

The purpose of the C. I. O. was not to "educate and advise," as represented by the C. I. O., he continued, but to bore within the A. F. of L. so that control could be established over legitimate trade union organization.

The A. F. of L. had taken steps to organize mass production workers, he said, issuing charters both in the automobile and rubber industries, and was prevented from starting a campaign in steel through being outbid by the C. I. O.

No national or international union affiliated with the A. F. of L. would tolerate the action of a minority of its members in forming a separate organization for the purpose of enforcing policies in open opposition and in violataion of those lawfully accepted by the majority in the union, Mr. Frey went on.

In seeking unity, the A. F. of L. has presented many opportunities and invitations to representatives of the C. I. O., he declared, but these overtures were either ignored or met with scorn.

The trade union movement has been unable for some time to carry out its fall organizing efforts because of confusion, division, doubt, suspicion and misinformation created by the activities of the C. I. O., Mr Frey added.

Must Be Recognized Head

At his conclusion, in urging against allowing the C. I. O. unions to retain their good standing in the A. F. of L., the prosecutor said:

"When two governments endeavor to function within the same jurisdiction, one or the other must surrender its authority or the inevitable clash will occur."

Four specific charges were directed against the C. I. O. by John P. Frey, the prosecutor, as the executive council analyzed the case laid before it by the president of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L. These charges were:

1. The C. I. O. is a dual or rival organization competing with the A. F. of L.
2. The unions comprised in the C. I. O. are fomenting insurrection within the A. F. of L.
3. Breach of contract between these unions and the A. F. of L. occurred when the C. I. O. unions ignored and trampled on federation laws which they promised to obey when entering.
4. Forcing minority rule by setting up an organization for the purpose of carrying into effect a policy lost by majority vote at the last A. F. of L. convention.

In reviewing these charges, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., said that the executive council had taken them up separately and considered the evidence applying to each.

The council accepted Mr. Frey's record as it was presented, Mr. Green stated. In the absence of the fense there was no dispute of the facts as offered by the prosecutor.

A substantial distinction between suspension and expulsion exists, Mr. Green pointed out. When the A. F. of L. expels a member union, it clears the field of that union and is free to organize a new union. In a case of suspension, the A. F. of L. remains in honor bound to respect the jurisdiction of the suspended union.

Garment Workers' Head Backs Lewis; Urges Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—An appeal for unity in the ranks of labor was made by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, prior to his departure for Washington last night to participate in a "jury" decision on the status of industrial union affiliates of the American Federation of Labor today.

"We are against a split between the A. F. of L. and the member unions of the Committee for Industrial Organization," Mr. Dubinsky said. "The future of the American labor movement is at stake in this controversy."

Emphasizing his doubts that the executive council of the federation, of which he is a member, would take action leading to a division in labor's forces, Mr. Dubinsky stressed that, regardless of the outcome, his own union would stay with the C. I. O., "because we believe that the council has no moral or legal right to suspend 40 per cent of the American labor movement."

Mount Waddington Yields to Climbers

(Continued from Page 1)

slow progress of the Wiessner and House expedition as they approached the peak of Waddington.

Several times skilled climbers, well equipped, have reached the base of the main peak, but always in the past they have been turned back by the treacherous ice that makes the last few hundred feet almost as impenetrable as a wall of glass, and the storms that swirl almost continuously about the 13,200-foot shaft.

At 10:30 a. m. of July 21 Bill Dobson, leader of the British Columbia party, watching from the lower Dais, saw Mr. Weissner and Mr. House effecting the perilous traverse across the snow patch that clings to the almost vertical face, less than 500 feet below the summit.

At 3 p. m., watchers on. Icefall Point saw the glint of an ice ax a few feet under the crest. Forty minutes later, Mr. Wiessner, leading the climb, inched his way along a slender snow ridge to the peak, and was the first man ever to stand on the proud spire. He was 2800 feet above the last glacier ice of the approach.

Ascent and descent required 23 hours of continuous climbing, every foot of it dangerous. The difficulties were not over-rated, said Mr. Wiessner after reaching his base camp. "In my 20 years of Alpine experience," he added, "I never encountered a harder mountain for its altitude. That goes for the Alps or anywhere else."

Mr. Wiessner, a short, stocky 43-year-old German-American chemist, was first in the Mount Waddington region this spring, but he generously offered to stand aside and permit a Canadian to be the first to climb the forbidding peak. When the Canadians, working with the California party, were unable to reach the summit, Mr. Wiessner, accompanied by Mr. House, 32-year-old Yale forestry student, went ahead.

Two-Man Team

Mr. Wiessner was right in his belief that Waddington could most likely be conquered by a fast-traveling two-man team. They ascended by the main couloir which gashes the south face for 1600 feet between the main spire and the snow peak climbed by Don Munday in 1928.

Near the head of the couloir, hemmed in by sheer ice and granite and in momentary danger from a fall of stones from the heights above, they decided the route was too difficult and turned back.

The next day they were up before dawn and crossed the "bergshrund" separating the Dais from the gray granitoid mass of Waddington, and made their way to the shorter middle couloir. Steel snowshoes were strapped to their feet, and they made good time up the gulley of frozen snow.

They entered the left-hand fork 1000 feet below the peak, and began the highly difficult technical climb with the grotesquely fanged southeast peak on their right. They followed this fork to a snowbank connecting with the plainly visible triangular snow-patch high up on the middle south face. Here the hazards increased, as it was necessary to cross a wide stretch of rocks covered with ice. But they reached the top left-hand corner of this patch and looked down on the couloir which had defied them the previous day.

Most Difficult Stretch

The climbers were now three quarters of the way up the mountain, clinging to the rock in the center of the south face. Mr. Wiessner changed to rope-soled shoes. There was almost vertical rock above him.

He now faced the most difficult part of the ascent. Using all his skill he slowly moved upward. From time to time he drove in a screw ring which permitted him to rest and help his companion with a rucksack and both axes, to follow. The next stretch was a shallow chimney flanked by a 250-foot rock wall. Mr. Wiessner forced his way up and with a final effort swung himself over a slight overhang at the top.

There remained only the narrow summit ridge to the pointed peak. This ridge was covered with two feet of wind-packed, crystal-clear, gleaming snow. Along this Mr. Wiessner worked his way and reached the peak. There was room for only one man at a time. A cairn was built at the only possible spot, seven yards from the summit.

The descent was made immediately. Most of it consisted of straight roping over the mountain face, averting many of the laborious and dangerous detours necessary in the ascent. The two came down in the half light, with ice particles and small rocks whizzing past their heads.

Col. Knox's Alma Mater To Welcome Him Sept. 8

ALMA, Mich., Aug. 5 (AP)—Arrangements for a homecoming celebration here on Sept. 8 for Col. Frank Knox, the Republican vice-presidential candidate, were announced yesterday by the Detroit County Young Men's Republican Club.

Colonel Knox is a graduate of Alma College and organized and led its first football team. He also holds an honorary doctorate from Alma, the college having conferred upon him its Doctor of Laws degree. Mrs. Knox also graduated from the college.

New Competition Planned for Soviets

(Continued from Page 1)

dergartens, clubs and theaters. If a successful factory guards the secrets of its success, it is likely to profit handsomely over a period of several years. But if it publishes its methods, and other factories adopt them sucessfully, the "norms of production" are increased, and profits and bonuses are reduced or wiped out. So directors, foremen and workmen alike discover that they have a common inducement to keep successful methods secret.

On the other hand, there is admitted jealousy among directors. A Soviet newspaper gives an example: The director of an iron foundry instituted a new wage system, at the same time publishing the scheme, which he promised would give greater profits. Other directors ridiculed the scheme, but it proved successful. But the other directors, having already passed judgment, would not admit its value, and attempted to discredit its designer.

Stimulation and Control

Communist theorists now admit that their system will not work unless the state is all-powerful, and can intervene drastically to provide alternating rewards and punishments to stimulate competition of one kind and discourage that of another. As one writer recently declared: "Directors, and other Soviet citizens, must always remember that the state's interests come first and that they are first of all servants of the state."

But according to Marxian theory the state will eventually disappear altogether—"wither away." How is this possible when in this question, as in all others, the system is being based entirely upon the assumption of an all-powerful state, becoming stronger every day, rather than weaker?

The Communists reply that they are changing human nature, and in time, by a process of re-education, every citizen will learn that the interests of society as a whole are his own interests. But they admit that the process will require a long time. Meanwhile, they declare, the socialized system created in Russia can be made to work only by strengthening state power, but putting into the hands of a few men in the Kremlin the power to intervene in any enterprise at any time, to encourage "Socialist competition" by substantial rewards and to punish "unhealthy competition" severely. The state reserves for itself the final decision which kind of competition is "healthy" and which is not.

Bogus Gold Coins Found By N. Y. Relief Worker

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—The glittering $20 "gold pieces" which Alex Krunocky found in the East River yesterday were given a thorough going-over today by a Secret Service operative who dashed any hopes of sudden wealth with the verdict of "counterfeit."

"There probably isn't a trace of gold in the lot," said Henry W. Rodney of the United States Secret Service, after he had scraped the coins with a knife, tasted them, weighed them and clinked them together.

Mr. Krunocky found the coins, 53 in number, on a rock ledge which had been almost bared by the receding tide. He is a WPA worker.

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Country-seashore home, summer or year round. Easy access, lovely view, good buildings, acreage ample, many possibilities. Bargain, immediate sale. S. Belle Watson, Freeport, Maine, R. R. 1.

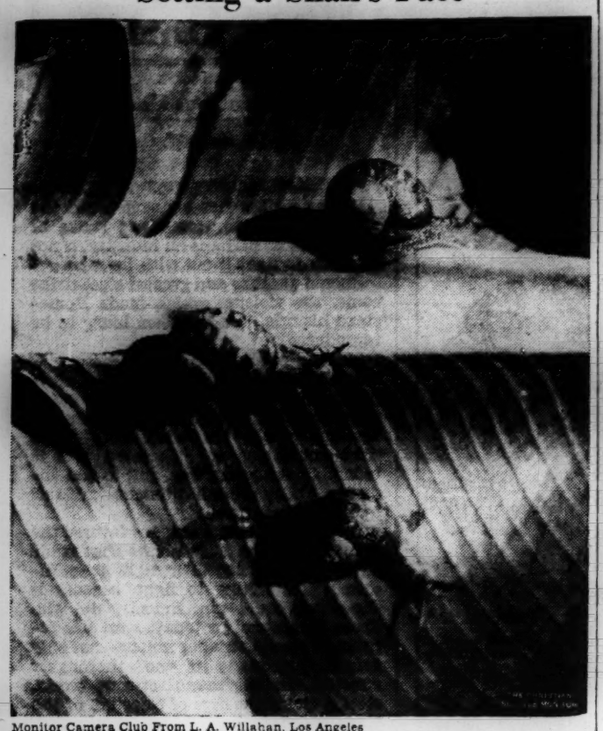
FOR SALE—Unusual value. On Orrs Island in Casco Bay, 14 miles from Br

MOST of the critical things in life, which become the starting points of human destiny, are little things.
—R. SMITH

Daily Features

LOVE and you shall be loved. All love is mathematically just, as much as the two sides of an algebraic equation.
—EMERSON

Setting a Snail's Pace



Monitor Camera Club From L. A. Willahan, Los Angeles
A Leaf Is the Track

Bunny Rabbit Easily Captures the Foot Race Staged to Entertain the Beavers

Reddy Squirrel Was Hoping the Race Would Be Through the Tree Tops

Nature's Silhouette

Monitor Camera Club From George F. White, Spofford, N. H.
A Stern Visage Guards a New Hampshire Stream

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Questions and Answers

Out in Omaha, the officials who hire men for the Farm Credit Bureau have one of those highly scientific intelligence tests to which every candidate is subjected. Up to a few days ago, these tests included a couple of catch questions—the kind that couldn't be answered. You proved you had brains by not trying to answer them. All went according to plan until a University of Iowa graduate turned up for the exams. He was asked the two questions—and to the horror of the scientists he answered them both. Here they are, with his answers:

"How long," read the question, "is a piece of string?"

"A piece of string," said the bright boy from Iowa, "is twice the distance between the center and either end." Think that one over.

"How far," read the second question, "can a dog run into the woods?"

To which the young Iowan answered: "A dog can run only halfway into the woods. After that, he is running out of the woods."

The joke was on the scientists.—*What the Colleges Are Doing.*

Tempus Fugit

A very energetic business man bustled into his office one Monday morning to find his staff taking things rather easily.

"Come, come; this won't do," he exclaimed. "Here's Monday morning, tomorrow's Tuesday, the next day's Wednesday—half the week gone, and nothing done."—*Calendar.*

Long

"What was your childhood ambition?"

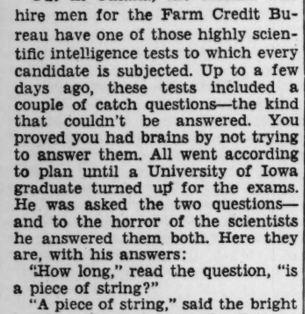
"To wear my dresses long—and it was realized. I don't know anyone who wears them any longer."

No Rut for Her

Madam: "But why do you insist on leaving me after you have been here for thirty years."

Cook: "Well, you see, it's this way, ma'am. I don't like to get in a rut."

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Not active.
7. Snake.
8. Inlet.
9. Manor house.
11. Order.
17. Land measure.
18. Marsh crocodile.
19. Lenient.

Down

1. Moccasinlike shoe.
2. Tree.
3. Mineral spring.
4. Wrath.
5. Roman highway.
6. Water (Fr.).
10. To spread hay.
11. Plan in detail.
12. Constellation.
13. Clear profit.
14. Era.
15. A weight.
16. Consume.

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

So, as (H. E. C.)—The correspondent writes:

I have a rather hazy recollection that I was taught to use *as* in an affirmative comparison, and *so* in a negative. For example: "I am as tall as John, but not so tall as his brother." Am I right in my assumption?

It is our recollection that *so* and *as* were once thus discriminated by teachers of English; many teachers may still adhere to this. However, there is a growing tendency to make a finer distinction. In the sentence submitted by H. E. C., the moderns would infer that the speaker was very much shorter than the brother. In other words, both *as* and *so* are now permitted in negative constructions; but *as* is applied in comparisons in which there is only a slight difference, while *so* is reserved for comparisons involving a great difference. For example:

Boston is not *as* large as Baltimore (the two cities are almost the same size).

Boston is not *so* large as New York (there is a marked difference).

This flexibility is based on common sense, and it adds to the exactness of language.

"One, Norway Street" (H. E. C.)—On Nov. 16, 1933, the following answer to a similar question was published in this column:

So far as we know, there is no rule governing the comma after the street number in an address, although the comma is commonly employed in European addresses. In the New World, where punctuation is being used more and more as a help instead of an ornament, addresses are usually written "222 Massachusetts Avenue," "107 Falmouth Street," etc.

The address given to the new building of The Christian Science Publishing Society was "No. 1 Norway Street"; and inasmuch as numbers under 10 are commonly spelled out, "One, Norway Street" was chosen. The comma, of course, averts any ambiguity. This might be better illustrated by spelling out "1 Way Street" without the comma.

Farther, further (H. E. C.) — The correspondent writes:

Is it correct for me to believe that *farther* designates distance only, while *further* indicates distance plus motion?

Farther is used to indicate distance; *further* designates time, quality, or degree. For example: "He walked farther (actual distance) than I did"; "He did nothing further (no distance involved) about it." Note that both words are not infrequently used in indicating distance; but we rarely hear of *farther* applied to expressions indicating time, quality, or degree.

Daily Anecdote

The Bell of Abruzzo

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN King John of Antri ruled in the ancient city of Abruzzo, he caused a bell to be set up in the market place, and proclaimed that any man who felt himself unjustly treated might ring it and summon the wise men to hear his complaint.

As time passed the bell cord wore short, and was lengthened by the addition of a scrap of wild vine. Near by a great knight found one of his chargers too old for service, and turned him out so that he might no longer be required to feed and shelter him. Hungry and spent, the animal came to the bell and began to munch the vine, whereupon the bell began to ring with a great clangor.

At the sound of the alarm, the judges assembled, considered the plight of the horse, and decreed that his owner should feed and shelter him the remainder of his days, under threat of severe punishment if the decree was not obeyed.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Horseshoe Sets

MY NEPHEW has prided himself these last few years on his ability to earn his own money for going to camp. For three years he has done this by selling horseshoe sets. This game is very popular in the suburbs and in the country. Not only men enjoy it, but boys and girls as well get up fine tournaments.

Jack has canvassed every junk shop he can find and has collected horseshoes. From these he extracts the nails, smooths surfaces with a file and applies one coat of red, green, or yellow enamel. The enamel quickly wears off, but colored sets are more attractive than the usual unadorned ones. He makes his own posts, enameling them, also. Last summer his sister got a small commission for making sturdy khaki bags for these sets.

This summer a cousin has been taken into partnership. He lives in a small near-by town; and already the two boys have sold enough sets to see them through three weeks of camp life.—Mary R. D. D., Rutland, Mass.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Spelling

THIS "spelling bat" may be used with various groups, but it makes particularly good car fun. The one starting the game has a word in mind, but he gives only the first letter of this word; the next player adds a letter, and he, too, must have in mind the word's completion.

The spelling continues until a word is spelled. And that's the point, for the one who makes the mistake of completing a word is "caught," and the third time he is caught he becomes a "pig"—and consequently is out of the game.

There is a way to safeguard against those who complicate the spelling without reason: If the player whose turn it is doubts that the other has a word in mind, he may say: "I challenge you"; and if the other cannot meet the challenge, he is "caught." But if he does have a word, the one challenging pays the penalty by being "caught."—M. R. S., Ardmore, Okla.

Field Day at Beaver Village

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—5

AS THE Animal Aviators sat before their campfire, eating a lunch taken from their airplane stores, they saw old Mr. Moon come up from behind the ridge back of Beaver Town Pond. As he rose higher, the pond was flooded with almost daylight brightness, and the spruces on the opposite shore were brought into silhouette.

Before Mr. Moon poured so much light upon the pond all nature seemed sleeping. Now, in the brilliant light, the pond became all astir with life.

This was really day for Beaver Town, and everyone was busy. Wedge-shaped ripples crossed and recrossed the pond. The young beavers seemed more intent on play, but the older beavers were all active in improving and repairing the dam that made their precious pond possible. Mr. Broadtail Beaver stood on the dam directing the other workers of the village and telling them just what to do.

From the dark spruces came the voice of Mr. Horned Owl. He also awakes whenever night begins.

As Buster Bear sat before the campfire, looking out over this beautiful and peaceful scene, he turned to the other animals and said, "Animals, I wish I were an artist with the ability to put on canvas scenes such as this before us. But wonderful as art is, sleep seems more important, after our long day. Tomorrow we shall take to the air again, and leave this village where we have enjoyed our beaver friends so much. So, animals, let's turn in!"

The other animals needed no urging and in a few minutes they were asleep, resting comfortably on their beds of balsam fir.

It seemed only a few minutes before Mr. Smiling Sun, sending his warm rays stealing into the camp, awoke them to a new day which promised great activities. They were still rubbing their eyes sleepily when Mr. Paddletail Beaver appeared, calling out cheerily, "Good morning, friends! I have news that I hope will please you."

"We beavers have prepared a breakfast in your honor—and it won't be all poplar wood." (He added the last remark as he noticed the somewhat doubtful looks on our Animal Aviators' faces.) "I got Mrs. Gray Fox, Uncle Bruin Bear, and others who know what you animals like, to prepare the breakfast; so follow me!"

The Animal Aviators followed Mr. Paddletail to a beautiful little grove, where a fine breakfast was laid out. The animals were shown their places, and then each one was surprised and pleased to find before him just the kind of food he liked best. The beavers meanwhile confined themselves to their poplar wood.

What a breakfast! and how everyone enjoyed it! When the animals had eaten what they wished, Mr. Paddletail made a fine speech. He said that Beaver Village was very much honored in having a visit from the Animal Aviators; and he highly praised their idea of visiting all parts of the world on a good-will tour to create a more friendly spirit among all animals.

Then, after Reddy Fox had thanked Mr. Paddletail on behalf of his friends and himself, they went on a tour of Beaver Village. They were shown how trees were cut down, how dams and houses were constructed, and how the canals were dug out so that, after the nearer trees had been cut down, trees farther away could be floated easily out into the pond.

The beavers put on a marvelous exhibition of fancy diving, which brought cheers from our animal friends. In their turn the Animal Aviators put on a foot race entered into by all except Reddy Squirrel, who said he did not have a chance unless they raced through the treetops, which he himself just loves to do.

How the animals went through the grass by the edge of the pond! The beavers were amazed at the speed of the animals, for beavers—while they are great workers and very clever—are not built for speed. Mr. Broadtail said he never supposed any animal could go as fast as Bunny Rabbit, who came in first.

Reddy Fox praised Bunny Rabbit and said, "You ran a fine race, but if the race were longer, I think I could beat you."

"So could I," said Buster Bear.

"Me, too!" declared Racky Coon.

"Well, well," said Bunny Rabbit. "You animals seem to be a bit doubtful about my winning. I think you're a little afraid I could win again. Let's have another race, now that you fellows are just getting limbered up."

"No! No!" said Reddy Fox. "I think we have raced enough—anyway, we shall have to say 'good-by' to our beaver friends and take to the air." So saying, he examined the gas supply, for their next hop would be a long one.

With all the animals helping, everything was soon ready. They climbed in, Buster taking the wheel.

"Contact!" yelled Buster.

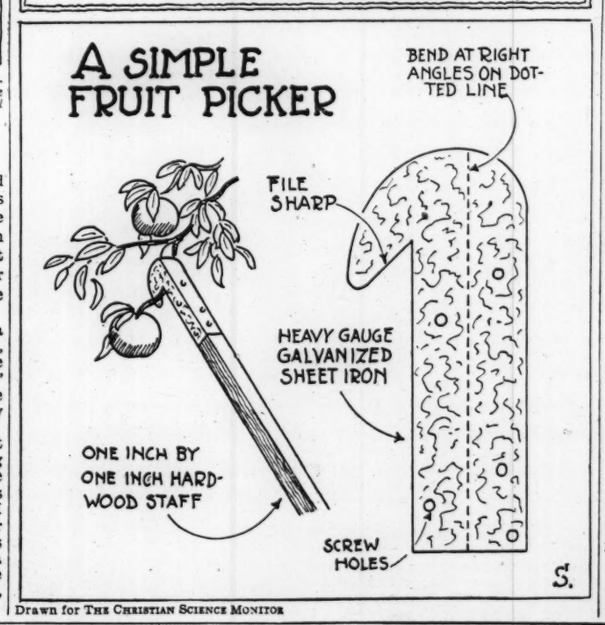
A helpful beaver gave the propeller a spin, and then took a running dive into the pond.

With a roar, the airplane taxied over the meadow. Then, mounting quickly, it skimmed over the spruces and headed westward. The Animal Aviators waved to their waving beaver friends, who rapidly became just dots so far below.

(If all goes well, the Animal Aviators expect their next landing to be in Yellowstone Park. So, tune in next Wednesday, and continue with our Animal Aviators on their good-will trip round the world!)

—*Boylston Dummer.*

Make It Yourself


A SIMPLE FRUIT PICKER
BEND AT RIGHT ANGLES ON DOTTED LINE
FILE SHARP
HEAVY GAUGE GALVANIZED SHEET IRON
ONE INCH BY ONE INCH HARDWOOD STAFF
SCREW HOLES
S.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The 'Naughty' Figs

IN THE 24th chapter of his book, the prophet Jeremiah proceeds to draw a vivid contrast between the status of those Jews who were carried into Exile by the armies of Nebuchadnezzar, and those who remained in Judah and in Jerusalem. He compares the exiles to a basket of figs of the finest quality; but as for those who were left behind in Jerusalem, and who were evidently regarded as not worth taking captive, he refers to them as a basket of "very naughty figs," "which could not be eaten they were so bad" (Jer. 24:2).

In modern times we usually associate the adjective "naughty" with waywardness and disobedience; but in the seventeenth century, when the King James Translation was prepared, it was often used with reference to people or things which were "good for naught" and so of no abiding value.

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: A boom every eight years is about right. You can make the old Panama last that long.

Whitley Weekly Record: Don't brag. It isn't the whistle that pulls the train.

New Yorker: The Leftists have come back to power in Spain, so Alfonso may as well buy a house and settle down. He ain't gonna reign no more.

Montreal Star: "Opportunity knocks for every man." A woman gets a ring.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

CONTINUING our vowel-spotting information from Monday's Monitor, it may be pointed out that 5-letter words show the vowels strongly in the third position, but with the consonants predominating in all other positions. In words of 6 and 7 letters, the vowels outweigh the consonants in the second position; the consonants, in 6-letter words, favor the first, third, and final positions, and in the 7-letter words, the first, third, fourth, and final positions; other positions about equal. In general, longer words show a predominance of consonants as first, third, and final letters, with the two classes of letters fairly well balanced in most of the other positions.

A Wellesley, Mass., reader comments as follows on this type of puzzle:

JYFCSUZ YGV LFKHVYZFWDE,

JSVA YF JSVAYGV RFSTTE, SE

UYV YUTK AWHHK AYQQK,

QGV SV WTEY WOOE DWUK

JYFOE VY YGF PYLWQGTWFK.

2. Letter Changing

ANOTHER interesting test from a Chicago reader: Try climbing down from the MAST to the DECK and back by another ladder. In other words, by changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, change MAST to DECK in 5 moves, and then go back by a different route to MAST again.

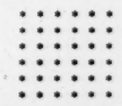
3. Missing Letters

THIS comes from a New Canaan, Conn., reader: What three letters, when placed in identical order before and after the following letters, will form a common English word?

E R G R O

4. Word Square

THIS was sent in by a Dorchester, Mass., reader. Words are to be filled in which read the same across as down.



Definitions: 1. A ring surrounding a bugle or horn (Heraldry). 2. Refrigerator. 3. A grass valued for pasturage. 4. Blunt. 5. Released. 6. Obtain or issue officially, as a writ, summons, etc.

5. Rebus

AND this one comes from a Nantasket Beach, Mass., reader. Two words are represented, which contain 9 and 4 letters, respectively:

G S G E

Some eat lightly for breakfast,
But give me TOTAL and bacon.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'We Will Rejoice'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto, Ont.

A WOMAN whose husband had been noted for his many kind deeds, but who had recently passed on suddenly, was trying one morning to realize how she could truthfully say, "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it" (Psalms 118:24).

While meditating she heard a knock at the door. In answering it she found a woman, the mother of two children. She was on her way to do a charwoman's task in someone's home; but she had brought a gift consisting of a few radishes and pepper grass which her unemployed husband had sent from his wee garden. These people were showing their gratitude for past favors in a humble but beautiful way.

Needless to say, the woman was greatly comforted, and realized that she was not only glad for many things, but learned she could really "rejoice."

Motoraids

Announcement

Contributions to this new feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification or safety of motorcar operation. Address contributions to the Daily Features Editor. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Shapes of Highway Signs

IT IS not generally known that the shape of road signs indicates their special warning before the driver can read the wordings. For instance, an octagonal sign means "stop"—either a dangerous crossing, a stop street, or a trunk line junction. A circular sign warns of a railroad crossing ahead. A diamond-shaped signal means "slow down"—either a curve, narrow bridge, end of pavement, or some other hazard. A square sign is used to warn of men working or a hospital or school zone ahead. An oblong warning sign is employed for special directions, such as keeping to the right, single line, speed limit, no parking, etc.

Sign shapes constitute one phase of the highway game rules that are reasonably uniform throughout the nation.—E. S. H., Lynn, Mass.

Essentials

LONG-DISTANCE trips are common these days and every motorist probably has his own idea as to what he should carry for convenience and safety. I have assembled a list of things that I consider essential for the long trip, I keep it handy so that I will not forget to take everything when the time comes to depart. It may interest other motorists to compare my list with their own:

1. Sun glasses
2. Tire chains
3. Canvas gloves
4. Tow line
5. Tissue handkerchiefs
6. Extra set of keys
7. Flashlight
8. Compass
9. Collapsible drinking cups
10. Spare valve caps and stems
11. Extra light bulbs
12. Extra fuses
13. Thermos bottle

Beside these, my dealer informs me that it is a good plan to carry a small board along to set the jack on, in case it has to be used on soft ground. —H. W. H., Newton Highlands, Mass.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Fame*

By LE PELLEY

WE ARE MEN FROM THE NEWSREEL SERVICE AND WE UNDERSTAND YOU INVENTED A FACE-WASHING MACHINE !!
YES... DO YOU WANT TO BUY ONE ?
NO-- SMILE, MARMADUKE-- HE WANTS TO TAKE YOUR PICTURE
I REALLY OUGHT TO TELL YOU, MISTER, THAT IT IS NOT A VERY GOOD INVENTION... NO ONE WILL BUY THESE THINGS.....
REVOLVO
WAIT... I THINK IT WOULD MAKE A BETTER PICTURE IF YOU GAVE A DEMONSTRATION ON YOUR PLUMP FRIEND THERE...
I KNOW IT!
TRY NOT TO HAVE THAT CAMERA RUN TOO LONG, MISTER; MY FRIEND BENJAMIN DOES NOT LIKE THIS VERY MUCH
GLUB GLUB
BZZ
REVOLVO

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Two Drought Situations

THE casual reader—or editorial writer, for that matter—until somebody points out the difference to him, is apt to lump all together the news reports of sandstorms in the western American "dust bowl" and of dry weather injury to corn crops in a Mississippi Valley area from Iowa to Kentucky. The fact is, however, that there are two drought situations in the western United States, not one, and that some distinction needs to be made in the manner of treatment.

To begin with, they may be distinguished through simple geography by a look at the map. When one stops to note that the worst reports of crop loss by drought are coming in this instance from the Iowa corn belt, with the critical zone extending southeastwardly into Kentucky, it will be realized that these states are not at all areas of habitual drought such as the dry-farming and range lands some hundreds of miles farther west up the gradual slope to the Rocky Mountain plateau in Wyoming and Montana.

It was from that farther west Great Plains area, a rough triangle stretching from the middle of the Dakotas to the mountains in Montana and down through western Nebraska, western Kansas and eastern Colorado to an apex in the Panhandle of Texas, that the nation first began to hear two or three years ago of "black blizzards" and peregrinating farm lands.

Here was the "dust bowl," a region of useful grazing lands, where cattlemen years ago warned the incoming, hopeful homesteaders and later the mechanical farmers that if they turned the soil it would blow away. The breaking of the sod, after a few fortunate years, turned out largely as they predicted, and now the problem is how to get the major part of that area back into grass land, how to help the stranded families on those submarginal farms get to lands that will support them.

This is the long-term drought problem in the territory where low rainfall has always been characteristic, though the cycles appear to have become even more severe since the removal of the grass and the lowering of the water table in recent years. The need there is to adjust economic activities to the geographic and climatic conditions, and this is being undertaken chiefly by the Resettlement Administration.

Then, coming eastward one reaches the area where drought is not a creature of custom but a visitant peculiarly of this year. The line, of course, is not hard and fast; the regions merge and overlap. But gradually one comes to localities of the Middle West, normally well watered and productive, where the problem is not chronic but acute. There the question is rather one of immediate and emergency relief. That is being provided by WPA employment, loan extensions and similar means.

But some things can be done in the longer view even to fortify the Mississippi and Ohio Valley states and the Atlantic watershed more effectively against the dry years, which do come once in a while. In these states it is largely a matter of local and individual farm management, of multiplying small ponds and lakes, of terracing, deep plowing, crop rotation and such methods which will conserve a maximum of moisture and fertility in the soil. To these ends the work of the soil erosion service and the AAA soil conservation program are bent.

All these activities deserve the best intelligence that can be applied to them.

Comrades All

THE sidewalks of New York City have been sentimentalized in song and everyone knows that a graduate of those pavements rose to the Governorship of the State. But against an Alfred E. Smith must be opposed too many adolescents whose plastic characters-in-the-making have suffered from contact with the underprivileged and sometimes criminal.

Combating these unhappy tendencies are many agencies. A splendid one is the Police Athletic League. It is a department of the Crime Prevention League, and its job is to take youngsters of both sexes from the street corners by offering them the attraction of sports and games. This week, for instance, in New York City is "P. A. L. Week." One long round of wholesome fun and exercise—baseball and boxing, swimming and roller hockey (great sport this last on roller skates). In the realm of aesthetics, music and stage performances.

"Cops" are friends to the boys and girls in the gashouse districts. Juvenile delinquency lessens when sportsmanship becomes fun. Press and public applaud the "P. A. L." Who shall measure what an influence for good the active, understanding, sympathetic interest of grown-ups may bring to these younger citizens of the sidewalks? This is planning most communities would approve. The example should breed emulation.

THE FACT that Kansas closed its fiscal year with a surplus of more than $1,000,000 in its treasury shows that in these topsy-turvy times, the Sunflower State is quite capable of maintaining its balance.

Private Armies Not Wanted

ORGANIZED Labor in New England is alarmed over the existence in that area of private police forces, maintained by industrial interests presumably for protection of property in case of labor troubles.

Evidence of this appears in the charge laid before the convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in New Bedford by the president of the federation, John F. Gatelee, that the Springfield Chamber of Commerce was actively supporting a body of some 200 men having special military uniforms and equipment, for use in what the chamber itself allegedly termed "superemergencies."

The chamber disavowed any control over the group, averring its only responsibility lay in collecting money with which to purchase uniforms. The men drilled without pay, the chamber said, and were banded for self-entertainment and for volunteer service in situations beyond the capacity of local police, but not to interfere in labor difficulties.

Mr. Gatelee has asked that the Springfield police reserves and other more or less non-governmental groups be disbanded. It would appear wiser if they were. Even if it means depriving some Springfield men of a few hours of weekly pleasure, or a few dollars earned for occasional police service, the Chamber of Commerce might do well to withdraw its support, and encourage the men to disband. Private armies are a potential menace to law and order. They threaten to usurp the power duly vested in local police authority or in state and national militia.

Labor's apprehension justifies such a step, for as Mr. Gatelee has suggested, fear might impel labor to organize counter forces of its own. The risks of having armed groups general throughout the land are obvious. It is through groups such as the Springfield private police reserves that democracies have taken some of the first steps toward dictatorships in so many European Fascist countries today.

Persistent Endeavour

WORD that the Royal Yacht Squadron has challenged for the America's Cup on behalf of T. O. M. Sopwith, is welcome news to followers of this salty pastime. America's Cup racing has grown to be the world's premier sailing classic in the eighty-four years since a saucy little New York pilot boat barged into Cowes and showed the name "America" on her stern to everything that crossed her hawse from Cherbourg to the Solent.

It seems that there was to be a nautical free-for-all around the Isle of Wight one August day in 1851—a pleasant afternoon sail for a modest 500 guineas cup Queen Victoria had posted for the match. History records how on that day the Queen—out from Cowes aboard the royal paddle-wheeler Victoria and Albert—hailed her signalman at evening for news of the billowy joust between the tall English racers and the mysterious black and rakish raider from across the seas.

"The America is first" came the lookout's reply in the fast-gathering darkness.

"And who is second?" asked the anxious queen.

"Your Majesty, there is no second!"

Fifteen times since the yacht America captured the cup upon which triumph and tradition has etched her name, Great Britain has sent a challenger in a long and fruitless attempt to retrieve the trophy Victoria bestowed upon the Yankee schooner.

Can Britain break the reign of American yachting supremacy by winning back that token of sailing prowess? Two years ago the Royal Yacht Squadron sent T. O. M. Sopwith to perform the feat his doughty predecessor, Sir Thomas Lipton, with his famous Shamrocks, failed to achieve in five attempts. Skipper Sopwith almost turned the trick with a boat about as fast as she was beautiful. It was a hot battle—on and off the course. Mr. Sopwith did his share to make things interesting between Rainbow and his Endeavour. That is why his relatively untried Endeavour II already looms up as such a formidable and worthy challenger.

Work for Work's Sake

THE prevalent conception of a government employee as a clock watcher interested only in his regular pay check has too much justification in many instances. But it is unfair to the great body of permanent public servants. And recording instances of unselfish service is always a pleasure.

Note then the discovery by a United Press reporter that 100 persons, transportation experts, statisticians, clerks and stenographers, are still at work in the office of the one-time federal co-ordinator of transportation, although Congress allowed that organization to lapse into limbo so far as legal standing or financial support is concerned six weeks ago.

These people were in the middle of a job, an extensive analysis of transportation subsidies. Completing that job meant more to them than their salaries. Joseph B. Eastman, the co-ordinator, has loaned money to some of them to live on. A fund of $32,000 contributed by railroads is tied up by a ruling of the comptroller general's office.

But the work goes on, pay or no pay, and will go on until it is finished, say these workers. Such loyalty to a task deserves reward.

"Up Salt River"

American Politicana

GOV. ALFRED M. LANDON is the Republican gentleman who sits quietly on his front porch and wonders from time to time if good fortune will lead him to the Presidency. If he receives this hoped-for gift on the night of November 3, he can put aside lurking uncertainty of whether or not he is to take a voyage "up Salt River."

Meanwhile a certain Democratic gentleman, who has grown accustomed to the White House, fervently wishes that history will repeat its call of four years ago. If good fortune passes him by, Franklin D. Roosevelt will book passage "up Salt River" sometime after the November election.

Maybe you have thought that "up Salt River" is purely imaginary, possibly just an expression coined by a clever fellow who wanted to poke fun at a defeated political foe. Get out your map of the central states, locate Kentucky, find the point about twenty-four miles south of Louisville, and you will see Bullitt County separated from Hardin County by a crooked line. That is Salt River, northwest of the Ohio.

Yes, there really is a Salt River. The first presidential aspirant to find it was Henry Clay. He put his trust in a fellow Kentuckian, and was basely betrayed. All this happened in 1832, on a summer day when Henry, dated to make a campaign speech at a rally, hired a boatman to transport him to the desired place. On that occasion Henry Clay ascertained that there can be a slip between one's wish and its fulfillment.

Unfortunately Henry did not question the boatman concerning his political preference. The shrewd fellow happened to be a worker for Andrew Jackson; so he purposely missed his way and rowed the Great Pacificator up Salt River instead of continuing up the Ohio to Louisville where the candidate was to be the principal speaker of the evening. Henry arrived the next day, and of course that particular Clay rally was a failure.

The trustful candidate also fell far short of his goal that autumn. He garnered only forty-nine electoral votes while "Old Hickory" rolled up nearly a score more than two hundred. The story of the misadventure with the scheming boatman had been so widely circulated and the expression, "up Salt River," had been so frequently used in the telling that the Jackson followers took it up after the election to designate Clay's defeat.

In 1884 after Grover Cleveland won the November battle of the ballots over "Blaine of Maine" the Salt River expression probably reached its peak in popularity. However, it was revived in 1896, 1900, and 1908 as a terse description of Bryan's downfall. Campaigns are a bit more genteel nowadays, but back in 1884 the jollifying Democrats actually had pass cards printed for the convenience of the Republicans supposedly preparing to take the Henry Clay voyage. They read:

THE OLD STEAMER REPUBLICAN
Will, for the first time in 24 years,
Sail up Salt River
Under charge of the most magnetic captain of the age,
JAMES G. BLAINE
First Mate, John A. Logan
Steward in charge of the spoons, Benj. F. Butler
Barkeeper, John P. St. John, P. C.
Barkeeper, Belva Lockwood
Pass .....
From ..... To .....
Account of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion"
Excursion organized Nov. 4, 1884
Will sail March 4, 1885.
C. S. L.

The Asiatic Gulliver

Argens in The San Francisco Chronicle

Cousins Under the Accents

English Leaves From an American's Notebook—VI

A BIT of obtuseness in reading railroad timetables gave me leisure to observe British farm and labor questions from still another angle. I arose early one morning and hustled without breakfast to the station at 7 o'clock in order to catch the first train out for the north. At the gate I learned that an express leaving at 8:30 would reach Manchester only ten minutes after this train, which made way-station stops and involved a change at Crewe.

But I was in for it now and would rather see the country for an extra hour and a half than the inside of a station. I was reminded of a jingle I had seen a few days before on a train advertising card in which a young lady pleaded, "Oh, Mr. Porter, what shall I do? I was reading Everybody's and got carried on to Crewe!" For my part I got put off at Crewe and onto a train such as we call a mixed or accommodation train in America, for the last car was a wagon of grunting and squealing pigs which accompanied us to our destination.

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Our compartment was almost equally crowded for the first few stations out of London. Then it thinned out to a young workingman and myself—or I should say *another* young workingman and myself. By that time the absence of breakfast had begun to make itself felt. At one of the larger stations the conductor said, yes, we would have time to get a hot drink.

With visions of an American Harvey House in my head I assumed that meant at least ten or fifteen minutes, and started sipping at my cup. My friend knew the game better. The stuff once paid for, he immediately picked up his cup and saucer and started out the door. Seeing no one give chase I ventured to do likewise. I followed gingerly trying to keep as much as possible of the beverage inside the cup, but already the guard was closing some of the car doors.

"Come along, ol' man, you'll lose it, sir!" called my friend. The losing it evidently applied to the train, not the drink, for we had hardly got inside when the train began rolling.

Then, where to dispose of the evidence? I finished my "breakfast" including the muffin I had garnered, and sat waiting to see what my mentor, as I had now come to regard him, would do with his portion of the lunchroom's china with which we had absconded. He simply set it under the seat and that was that. The cups, marked with the initials of the railroad, would be picked up along with others in baskets to be set off the train at the end of the run.

We talked of how things were in what the labor reports euphemistically call the "special areas," such as the Tyneside, where the bottom has dropped out of coal mining and shipbuilding, and where the new industries sought by the Government hesitate to come in either for fear of heavy relief taxes or simply because it has become a fad to center around London.

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As we got up into Cheshire a farmer came on board. He'd been in Canada in his younger days. It was great out there. A "hand" ate at the same table with the man he worked for; it was like one big family, and the folks for miles around were neighborly. But he liked it back here in Cheshire; his father had left him a little land and the rest he farmed for a good landlord.

"But it's getting so," he said, "you have to be a lawyer to be a farmer." This was the other side of the milk-marketing regulations and potato-growing control and so forth which he agreed had helped prices somewhat, but you had to have somebody now to keep track of the various government orders for you so you'd know what you could plant and how much you could sell.

Is that going to be the experience of the American farmer as he seeks the benefits of more orderly and controlled marketing? In one other respect I saw what may be ahead for a section of American agriculture. Some years ago we heard a great deal about the need and advantages of more intensive cultivation, and we shall come to it in another generation if erosion is allowed to narrow down our tillable areas while population increases. In one relatively small English field three men were at work, one pushing a wheelbarrow of manure, another spreading it on the land and a third driving a horse at a plow. Intensive cultivation is another way of saying more labor per acre, and sometimes it pays.

TULLY NETTLETON

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Roads' Scholars

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This problem of danger on the highway considered in terms of individuals and wrecked automobiles stands out as one of the most modern examples of the failure of civilization to suppress egotism even where the good of mankind is at stake.

Improvement of mechanical equipment on cars has done little to curb the dangers attending the ego of those who take the "Hurray for me—I missed him" attitude. Nor can such drivers be shocked into taking thought for the safety of each other through reading gruesome details of a crash. Laws, volumes of them, have proven of little avail, for no motorist is rational while he is mentally Mr. Hyde.

All too many cars on the road exhibit banged-up fenders, a broken headlight, or a wheel out of kilter. Though these are not scars of mortal combat, they nevertheless indicate engagements in which two or more drivers gave not an inch in some skirmish.

Right here, I think, is the answer to the highway safety problem. Drivers should be taught to exhibit the same courtesy and charity toward strangers and guests on the road they extend to visitors in their homes or at business. If these were included with the very first lessons on shifting gears, "accidents" could be reduced to a fraction. Emily Post with a shake of her head has always commanded more willing obedience than all the police and laws combined.

To bring home the lesson of good manners, highway education should be accomplished on a broad scale. A highly commendable beginning along this line is seen in the introduction of driving courses in many middle western schools. If this were augmented by state-supervised but locally administered auto schools established as a public service, certificates of capacity might well be demanded of license applicants in lieu of the present superficial road tests. In addition, let every driver be inspected for his fitness to remain on the highway as regularly as his car is inspected in states which require periodic examinations of lights, brakes and other safety equipment.

With a new generation of drivers taking the wheel, thoughtless motorists already licensed must be curbed. Some measure of success would doubtless attend wholesale punishment of those violating the new code of ethics, by compelling them to requalify for certificates of capacity, meanwhile retaining their licenses on probation or forfeiting them if need be.

An auto educational system specializing in lessons of courtesy and consideration for the other fellow would provide a great opportunity to test on a wide scale the effectiveness of the Golden Rule. H. B. N.

Westwood, Mass.

Seamanlike Assistance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a passenger on the airplane which, in flying for photographs of the Queen Mary, crashed into the sea on July 26, I feel it is only right for me to clarify a misunderstanding about the fact that the British steamer did not stop to render assistance.

As a matter of fact the captain of the Queen Mary took every step to meet the emergency. All messages were withheld from the radio in order to keep it clear for emergency communication. From the immediate exchange of radio reports the Queen Mary knew that the freighter Exermont stood hard by. The captain of the Queen Mary was in full possession of all details and his men were held in immediate readiness to put out the lifeboats in case they could be of service.

With the headway at which she was proceeding the Queen Mary could not have turned in less than 15 miles. Because of this the Exermont, which picked us up, was in a much more strategic position to render assistance. It was the part of wisdom and good judgment that the Queen Mary refrained from interfering in a rescue which was proceeding in an efficient and seamanlike manner.

From other details personally known to me there is no doubt that the captain of the Queen Mary would unhesitatingly have halted the ship's record-breaking run had there been the least possibility of offering any needed assistance. WALTER S. JORDAN

Boston, Mass.

Mirror of World Opinion

Managing Our Frankenstein

EUROPEAN civilization is, at this moment, facing the question whether the most advanced nations on earth have the character to refrain from using against each other the discoveries which their scientists have made. The explosives which should have tunneled mountains and leveled the highways of commerce are being mobilized, instead, for the destruction of cities. Nations are burrowing their armies underground, burying their treasure and equipping their populations with gas masks, lest they be assailed from the air with gases as poisonous as those of a comet's tail and incomparably more concentrated. The terrors which science has removed from superstition it has renewed by its own threats. And the remedy is not intelligence. We have more than enough of that. It is character. The scientists cannot bestow that on us. They have made it more urgent than ever that we develop it, for ourselves.—*Chester H. Rowell in the San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Wide Horizon

Labor Learned at Homestead

By Frederick W. Carr

PITTSBURGH

THE steel industry's system of meeting strikes has changed since the still debated Homestead strike of 1892. Steel, as perhaps all industry, is not so ready to fight it out with its men.

Should another and greater steel strike come, the violence which made Homestead historic does not seem likely to be reproduced.

"In the old days the steel companies regarded the way they handled their labor problems as their private business," recalls a veteran official here at the hub of the encircling black mills. "The public was not interested as it is today. Government was apt to aid industry. Today it is all different—and our technique has changed."

In that era the advantages favored the managers of the huge plants that made cities and reddened their night skies. Industry was willing to fight, because it thought it could win. Industry did win. From Homestead to today, steel has refused to recognize labor unions—not only refused but made its "no" thoroughly effective. In the manufacturing world, steel remains the core of rejection of the trade union form of labor organization.

Now, however, the iron and steel makers no longer feel prompted to war in the old style.

* * *

Government has become friendly to organized labor. Unions are more powerful. It takes only ten per cent of the employees to strike a plant. Defense of men remaining at work from interference or molestation by the picket lines—once freely given to employers by the authorities—is not nearly so often to be had, nor so protective. Steel officials themselves are changing.

Recently the miners struck in an iron ore mine owned by one of the steel companies. What they wanted and what the company was willing to give made a gap neither would step over. As the mine had been working ahead of the demand made on it for supplies, enough ore was stored at the top to take care of months ahead.

"We did not try to battle it out with the men to show who was boss," notes an executive of the steel concern. "We just closed the mine."

The comment may be bigger than the incident, for this steel man is one of the policy makers of the industry.

Sentiment amid the steel companies today bends more toward shutdowns than to dangerous sieges with probable bloodshed. Nevertheless, it is hard to see what shutdowns accomplish except to defer the threat of violence. Such a policy fails to take into account the effect which a shutdown may have upon the public, as, for example, when food supplies are threatened or transportation services disrupted.

Though, if faced with a national strike, the industry may attempt no monumental strategy such as the simultaneous closing of plants employing half a million men, the idea does not create the incredulity that once it would.

Opposition to trade unions remains the same. Strife between the two determined forces, the producers of steel and the organizers of labor, has been confirmed by its nearly fifty years. If steel has revised its technique, it has not jettisoned its objections. But steel finds the unions bolder, abler and insistent.

Meantime, the steel industry has grown more sensitive to its labor, and has installed its employee representation plans. "Not sensitive enough," retort the trade unions, pushing their unexampled campaign.

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Labor unions have also evolved since 1892. A new type of union, almost unknown to labor men involved in the last steel strike of 1919, is now being promoted. Its chiefs declare it far more useful to labor than the old. Its program requires avoiding early sporadic strikes, for it seeks to negotiate not with individual plants but with the entire industry.

Union leaders say that with 8000 or 10,000 pickets moving from plant to plant they could practically close the great eastern end of the business at once. They claim they might be able to unionize the plants immediately, but bloodshed would follow, and they grant that premature organization would probably not be permanent. However, when fully prepared and if their demands are denied, the union will not shun a strike. That final resource, the organizers say, is probably a long time off.

Neither side, in short, is relying as fully as capital and labor have often done on force.

Each side is going in more for peaceful tactics.

The union sees that to capture and to retain the loyalty of steel workers who have been brought up on a nonunion tradition, these employees must be persuaded of the benefits of union organization.

The steel companies are counting on their new program of co-operative labor relations to prove more desirable to their workers than an outside union.

Each camp stakes itself on the support of the employees. As a leader in the industry dubs the competition, "It is a case of us both wooing the same girl."

These giants will also use other measures than education and publicity alone. Eventually there may be force and violence. Yet less of the "hard boiled" atmosphere is to be found here than is attributed to the past.

It is easy to be "hard boiled." Both industry and labor are laying out the harder course. The steel struggle is marked more than many another by intelligence.